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Montana Annual

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Planning Information

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Published June 1998 by the
Office of Research and Analysis

Montana Department of Labor and Industry

Other Sources of Montana Labor Market Information

In Publications:

The following publications are available, at no charge, from the Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis:

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries—Includes information on work-related fatalities in Montana and the U.S.

County labor market information flyers—Provide information on largest private employers, employment by industry, employment and unemployment statistics, population, per capita income, local information resources, etc. for Montana counties with larger populations.

Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations—Presents information developed to help people anticipate which industries and occupations are likely to show job growth in the near future, and which are not.

Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends—Presents information on state-wide and county labor market information. Information is also included on employment by industry, female employment by industry, average hours and earnings, tally of new business firms, and prevailing wage rates for alien certification.

Montana labor market information flyer—Statewide labor market information on largest private employers, employment by industry, employment and unemployment statistics, population, per capita income, etc.

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Includes information on work-related injuries and illnesses, including accident rates and frequencies by industry.

Profile of the Montana Worker—A publication of charts and graphs providing a comprehensive profile of Montana and its labor force.

Statistics in Brief—Single page reference which includes data on employment and unemployment by county, labor force and service delivery areas.

Wage Information publications—Include informational wage rates by occupation.

On the State of Montana Electronic Bulletin Board:

Montana labor market information is available on the State of Montana electronic bulletin board at 1-406-444-4851 (from outside Montana) or at 1-800-803-6393 (from inside Montana). A computer and modem are required.

On the Internet:

The Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis places much of its labor market information on the Internet at <http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/lmi.htm>.

Listings of job openings and State of Montana job vacancies can be found at the State Job Service's self-directed job search system address on the Internet at <http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/>.

In addition, Montana job openings are published on America's Job Bank on the Internet World Wide Web Network. Members of the public interested in using the Internet can contact their public libraries, colleges and universities to see if they have Internet access or to find out if there's a commercial service provider in their communities to subscribe and use Internet on a personal computer.

We will do our best to provide information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Montana Annual Labor Market Planning Information

**Published June 1998 by the
Montana Department of Labor and Industry**

**State of Montana
Marc Racicot, Governor**

**Department of Labor and Industry
Pat Haffey, Commissioner**

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The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for Montana and the United States—providing historical, current and projected labor market data.

This publication should prove useful to businesses, educators, government agencies, researchers, job training program planners and others.

As always, comments, suggestions and questions regarding the content and format of this publication are welcomed.

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Section I

Description and Ranking of Montana

Description and Ranking of Montana

Montana is a large, sparsely-populated state with an economy that has traditionally depended on natural resource-linked industries. The open plains of Central and Eastern Montana provide land for grain farming, grazing for large herds of beef cattle, oil and gas fields, and rich coal deposits. The mountainous regions of Western Montana yield timber for wood products manufacturing and minerals for mining. Recent years, however, have seen the state relying less on its natural resources, and branching out into a more diversified economy. Many more service-producing jobs (consisting of both high and low wage jobs) are being added to Montana's economy than are goods-producing jobs. Tourism is becoming more important to the state's economy; and increased numbers of people are moving into the state, some of them retirees.

Basic industries (economic sectors that bring money in from the outside) partially determine the direction of a state or local economy. Montana's basic industries include manufacturing, federal government, agriculture, tourist-related, mining, railroads and heavy construction. Service industries have become increasingly important in Montana also, and Montana's major service industries include wholesale/retail trade, education, health services and government.

Small businesses are very important to Montana's economy. Recent covered employment data shows that about 42 percent of the state's wage and salary jobs are with firms employing fewer than 20 people—and about 75 percent are with businesses employing fewer than 100 people.

Montana's Ranking Among the 50 States

Item	Rank	Montana	United States
Total Population, 7/1/97 Census Estimate	44th	879,000	267,636,000
Land Area (Square Miles), 1990 Census	4th	145,556	3,536,338
Population per Square Mile, 7/1/97 Census Estimate	48th	6.0	75.7
Percent Change in Population, 1990-97	15th	10.0%	7.6%
Percent Population Under 18 Years of Age, 1996	17th	26.5%	26.0%
Percent Population 65 Years & Older, 1996	22nd	13.2%	12.8%
Median Age, 1996 (ranked oldest to youngest)	5th	36.5	34.6
Number of Households, 1996	44th	341,000	98,751,000
Home Ownership Rate, 1997	31st	67.5%	65.7%
Public High School Graduation Rate, 1997	5th	88.6%	82.1%
Per Capita Personal Income, 1997 (Preliminary)	46th	\$20,046	\$25,598
Unemployment Rate, 1997 (annual average ranked highest to lowest)	10th*	5.4%	4.9%

*The same as Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee and Texas

INCOME AND POPULATION DATA

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME:	1997(P)	1996	1995	1994
		(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)		
United States	6,851,080	6,480,031	6,137,878	5,774,875
MONTANA	17,616	16,901	16,160	15,140
Idaho	24,783	23,592	22,364	20,737
North Dakota	12,991	13,160	11,867	11,665
South Dakota	15,827	15,304	13,987	13,608
Wyoming	10,865	10,362	10,027	9,514
PER CAPITA INCOME:	1997(P)	1996	1995	1994
		(DOLLARS)		
United States	25,598	24,436	23,359	22,186
MONTANA	20,046	19,278	18,602	17,709
Idaho	20,478	19,865	19,199	18,264
North Dakota	20,271	20,479	18,504	18,240
South Dakota	21,447	20,749	19,032	18,651
Wyoming	22,648	21,587	20,954	20,028
POPULATION:	1997(P)	1996	1995	1994
		(THOUSANDS)		
United States	267,636	265,179	262,761	260,292
MONTANA	879	877	869	855
Idaho	1,210	1,188	1,165	1,135
North Dakota	641	643	641	640
South Dakota	738	738	735	730
Wyoming	480	480	479	475

DEFINITIONS:

Personal Income is the income received by persons from all sources -- private and government wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income and transfer payments and is reported in current dollars.

Per Capita Personal Income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

(P) Preliminary

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System; and Bureau of the Census. 1997 preliminary income data released April 27, 1998. Revised income data scheduled for release Sept. 18, 1998.

Section II

General Economic Review and Outlook

The National Economy

1997 in Review

1997 was a fairly strong year for the United States economy. Total production of goods and services as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), adjusted for inflation, increased by 3.8 percent, up from 2.8 percent growth for 1996 (*see the table on page 8 for data of this and other national economic indicators*). As usual, an increase in the consumption of goods and services by households comprised most of this growth. Investment by businesses in equipment (principally computers), as well as buildings, also was important. Investment by households in residential housing contributed to growth in 1997, though at a slower pace than in 1996, along with consumption and investment spending by state and local governments. Business inventories contributed more to GDP growth in 1997 than in the previous 2 years. An increase in the growth of exports which was offset by the growth of imports, retarded growth in GDP for the second straight year.

The level of employment is generally related to the level of production. Thus, it follows that nonfarm, wage and salary employment increased in 1997 by 2.3 percent, translating to an increase of about 2.74 million jobs nationwide. Business, health, and other private services sectors together increased by about 1,210,000 jobs, and retail trade grew by about 500,000 jobs. State and local government combined, construction, and wholesale trade each grew over the year between 200,000 and 270,000 jobs. Transportation and utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate each had a job growth of 150,000 to 160,000 jobs, while manufacturing slowly grew by only 80,000 jobs. The mining sector remained about the same, while job declines occurred in the federal government sector.

Total federal civilian employment has declined since 1990, with federal government civilian defense jobs essentially declining since 1985. Also, federal strictly military jobs have declined since 1987.

The overall growth in the number of people employed in 1997 contributed to the decrease in the number of unemployed and the decline in the U.S. rate of unemployment from 5.4 percent in 1996 to 4.9 percent in 1997, indicating that the labor market, in general, remains strong.

The rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index—or the average price increase for a given collection of goods and services purchased by U.S. households—was 2.3 percent for 1997, down from 3.0 percent in 1996.

There are many different interest rates in the U.S. economy, some short-term and some long-term. All are connected to each other in some way and all are influenced by actions of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors. Interest rates influence the level of production and employment in the U.S. economy through their effect on the inclination of households and businesses to purchase items (buildings, equipment, etc.) on time.

Long-term interest rates (as measured by the rate on 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds) decreased slightly from 6.7 percent in 1996 to 6.6 percent in 1997. Short-term rates (as measured by 3-month U.S. Treasury bills) increased from a yearly average 5.0 percent in 1996 to 5.1 percent in 1997. Though the Federal Reserve Board had lowered interest rates over which the board has control in December of 1995 and again in January 1996, hoping to stimulate the U.S. economy, the board increased the rate slightly in March 1997 in order to keep the U.S. economy from growing too strongly, which could cause upward pressure on prices.

Outlook for 1998

The U.S. economy continues to be quite strong with low inflation.

Gross Domestic Product for the U.S., after adjusting for inflation and normal seasonal factors (such as the effect of winter weather on outside work), expanded at a greater than expected 4.8 percent pace during the first quarter of 1998. A surge in investment spending on durable equipment and an increase in residential construction led first quarter growth. Consumer expenditures were also high during the quarter. Exports declined while imports had a healthy increase. Even though the trade balance deteriorated during the first quarter and inventories continued to accumulate, the WEFA Group has found no evidence that the growth of inventories is trade related due to the Asian crisis, and is more likely a product of strong first quarter growth. Inventory accumulation should slow down as growth slows. Projections for all of 1998 show a deceleration of growth for the rest of the year. High and low forecasts for GDP, as established by the WEFA Group, project a range of 3.1 to 3.6 percent for 1998. (The WEFA Group forecasting firm is under contract with the State of Montana to supply national forecasts to state agencies.) This and other projections to follow are subject to error, with the error generally increasing the further out in time one goes.

Preliminary information shows U.S. nonfarm, wage and salary job growth of about 2.7 percent for the first 5 months of 1998, compared with the same period in 1997. WEFA Group high and low forecasts of average national job growth for all of 1998 establish a range of 2.5 to 2.7 percent, somewhat above the 30-year historical average for U.S. employment job growth of 2.3 percent. As with 1997, most job growth is projected to be in business, health, and other services as well as in retail trade and state and local government. Other service-producing sectors are expected to show job growth during the year also. In the goods-producing sectors (those producing a physical product), construction is expected to show another increase, as will manufacturing, but mining will remain steady. Nationally, a decrease in jobs is forecast to continue for the federal government.

The average unemployment rate for 1998, as forecast by the WEFA Group, is expected to be between 4.3 and 4.6 percent, down from 4.9 percent in 1997.

Inflation in prices of consumer goods and services as measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index for 1998 is projected to be around 1.7 percent—lower than the 1997

increase of 2.3 percent. There has been consensus among economists that the Consumer Price Index, as was constructed through 1997, overstated the yearly cost of living increases for U.S. households. No consensus emerged on the degree of overstatement, but most estimates have been below 1 percentage point. Beginning with data for January 1998, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a number of very important changes in the Consumer Price Index calculation which represent the attainment of some of the more critical objectives of the large-scale effort to revise the CPI. Beginning with CPI data for the month of January 1999, BLS will incorporate the use of the geometric mean formula into its monthly calculations. The changes made in 1998, along with the upcoming change in 1999, are expected to significantly reduce the overstatement in the CPI.

Though continued strong growth in the U.S. economy has some analysts speculating that the Federal Reserve Board will soon raise interest rates, the WEFA Group expects the Fed to wait until early 1999 before it raises interest rates. The WEFA Group projects the average 1998 3-month U.S. Treasury bill interest rate to stay about the same as 1997's 5.1 percent rate.

Outlook for 1999

The outlook for 1999 is less certain than for 1998 simply because 1999 is further in the future. The current WEFA Group projections for inflation-adjusted Gross Domestic product in 1999 are for continued growth, with a range of 2.2 to 3.3 percent. The associated employment forecasts vary from 1.0 to 1.9 percent job growth. This slowing rate of growth in jobs may or may not put upward pressure on the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate. The forecast rate of unemployment for 1999 is 4.2 to 5.3 percent. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is forecast to increase between 2.6 and 3.0 percent, which are rates closer to the level of the mid-1990s. The rate of interest on short-term, 3-month U.S. Treasury bills is forecast to be between 4.8 and 5.9 percent, while long-term 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds are projected to be between 6.1 and 6.6 percent. (PLEASE NOTE: Interest rates are among the hardest economic variables to forecast, and thus forecasts of interest rates are subject to considerable error.)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1998 AND 1999

Percent Change Year to Year
(Except for Unemployment and Interest Rates)

ECONOMIC INDICATOR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 low	1998 high	1999 low	1999 high
Production:									
Gross Domestic Product (inflation adjusted)	2.3%	3.5%	2.0%	2.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.6%	2.2%	3.3%
Employment:									
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Jobs	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	1.0%	1.9%
Unemployment:									
Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.2%	5.3%
Inflation:									
Consumer Price Index -All Urban Consumers	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	3.0%
Interest Rates:									
Long-term									
30-year U.S. Treasury Bond Rate	6.6%	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.6%
Short-term									
3-month U.S. Treasury Bill Rate	3.0%	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	5.9%

Source: WEFA Group, June 1998 forecast

**UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
ALL ITEMS -- NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
INDEX 1982-84 = 100**

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W). This index represents the buying habits of 32% of the noninstitutional population. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1982-84 buying habits of about 80% of the noninstitutional population, and includes wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees and unemployed.

12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE THROUGH

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
% Change	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%							

1998 CPI-U

PERCENT CHANGE DATA - NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1 Month	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
12 Month	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%
Since Dec.	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%

Year	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG	% CHANGE	
														PRIOR YEAR	DEC TO DEC
1998-U	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8										
-W	158.4	158.5	158.7	159.1	159.5										
1997-U	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	2.3%	1.7%
-W	156.3	156.8	157.0	157.2	157.2	157.4	157.5	157.8	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.2	157.6	2.3%	1.5%
1996-U	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.0%	3.3%
-W	151.7	152.2	152.9	153.6	154.0	154.1	154.3	154.5	155.1	155.5	155.9	155.9	154.1	2.9%	3.3%
1995-U	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.8%	2.5%
-W	147.8	148.3	148.7	149.3	149.6	149.9	149.9	150.2	150.6	151.0	150.9	150.9	149.8	2.9%	2.5%
1994-U	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.6%	2.7%
-W	143.6	144.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	145.4	145.8	146.5	146.9	147.0	147.3	147.2	145.6	2.5%	2.7%
1993-U	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	3.0%	2.7%
-W	140.3	140.7	141.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.6	143.3	143.4	143.3	142.1	2.8%	2.5%
1992-U	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	3.0%	2.9%
-W	136.0	136.4	137.0	137.3	137.6	138.1	138.4	138.8	139.1	139.6	139.8	139.8	138.2	2.9%	2.9%
1991-U	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	4.2%	3.1%
-W	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.8	134.1	134.3	134.6	135.2	135.4	135.8	135.9	134.3	4.1%	2.8%
1990-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	5.4%	6.1%
-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2	132.2	129.0	5.2%	6.1%
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%	4.6%
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8%	4.5%
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%	4.4%
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0%	4.4%
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6%	4.4%
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6%	4.5%
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%	1.1%
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6%	0.7%
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6%	3.8%
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5%	3.6%
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%	3.9%
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5%	3.6%

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December Release Date: January 14, 1999. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

This data is being provided for informational purposes only by the Office of Research & Analysis of the Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Consumer Price Index

U.S. City Average

All Items and Major Groups

Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:

Series	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
All Items:										
Index.....	160.5	156.9	152.4	148.2	144.5	140.3	136.2	130.7	124.0	118.3
Percent Change.....	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.1
Food and Beverage:										
Index.....	157.7	153.7	148.9	144.9	141.6	138.7	136.8	132.1	124.9	118.2
Percent Change.....	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.6	5.8	5.7	4.1
Housing:										
Index.....	156.8	152.8	148.5	144.8	141.2	137.5	133.6	128.5	123.0	118.5
Percent Change.....	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.8
Apparel:										
Index.....	132.9	131.7	132.0	133.4	133.7	131.9	128.7	124.1	118.6	115.4
Percent Change.....	0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	1.4	2.5	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3
Transportation:										
Index.....	144.3	143.0	139.1	134.3	130.4	126.5	123.8	120.5	114.1	108.7
Percent Change.....	0.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	5.6	5.0	3.1
Medical Care:										
Index.....	234.6	228.2	220.5	211.0	201.4	190.1	177.0	162.8	149.3	138.6
Percent Change.....	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.9	7.4	8.7	9.0	7.7	6.5
Recreation:										
Index.....	99.6	97.4	94.5	92.7	90.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent Change.....	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Education and Communication:										
Index.....	98.4	95.3	92.2	88.8	85.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent Change.....	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Goods and Services:										
Index.....	224.8	215.4	206.9	198.5	192.9	183.3	171.6	159.0	147.7	137.0
Percent Change.....	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.9	5.2	6.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	6.6

Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:

Series	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
All Items:										
Index.....	157.6	154.1	149.8	145.6	142.1	138.2	134.3	129.0	122.6	117.0
Percent Change.....	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	4.1	5.2	4.8	4.0

Source for Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics

NA=Not Available

Montana: Review and Outlook

1997 Crop Values Down from 1996

Although total all wheat production was up nearly 5 percent in Montana during 1997, its value was down more than 9 percent from the previous year, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service. Montana's 1997 winter wheat crop was down 11 percent from 1996—while spring wheat production was up 14 percent and durum wheat production was up 4 percent.

Montana's 1997 barley crop production was up 23 percent from 1996, hay production was up 11 percent, and sugar beet production was down 8 percent.

Cash receipts from the marketing of cattle, sheep and hogs in 1997, according to the Ag Statistics Service, were up 26 percent from 1996. Cattle and calf cash receipts were up 31 percent, hog and pig cash receipts were down 7 percent, and sheep and lamb receipts were up 5 percent.

Cattle, wheat and barley account for about 80 percent of the state's total agriculture cash receipts. Weather, market prices and federal government payments continue to influence the success of Montana's agriculture industry. Some federal payments are being phased out through 2002.

Ag Employment Down about 2,400

1997 annual average agricultural employment of 32,100 was down about 2,400 from 1996. Agriculture employment estimates for the first 5 months of 1998 are generally even with corresponding months in 1997.

Montanans Employed in Agriculture Annual Average Employment

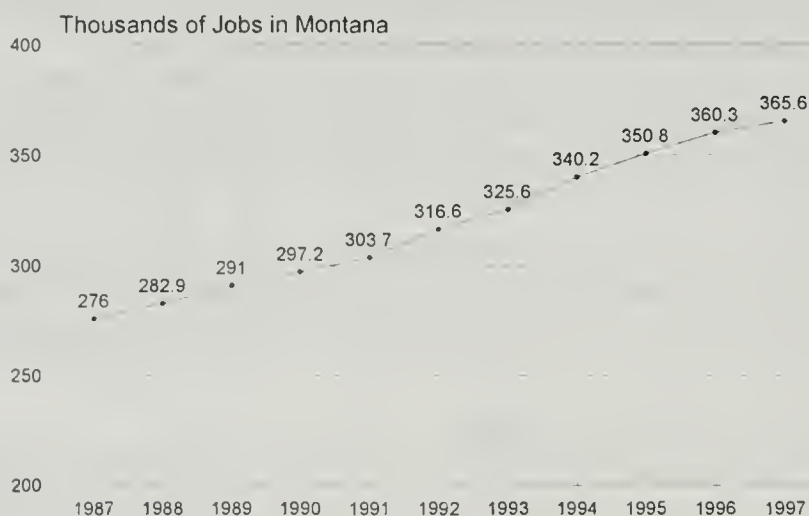


SOURCE: LAUS Program, 1998 Benchmark

Nonagricultural Jobs Up about 5,300 in 1997

Montana's annual average nonagricultural jobs grew by about 1.5 percent from 1996 to 1997, building on a 2.7 percent increase from 1995 to 1996. The state showed a gain of about 5,300 nonagricultural jobs during 1997. (See industry job tables on pages 46 and 47.) Job growth continued in the first 5 months of 1998—with May 1998 year to date job numbers up 2.2 percent over May 1997 numbers.

Total Nonagricultural Jobs in Montana Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs

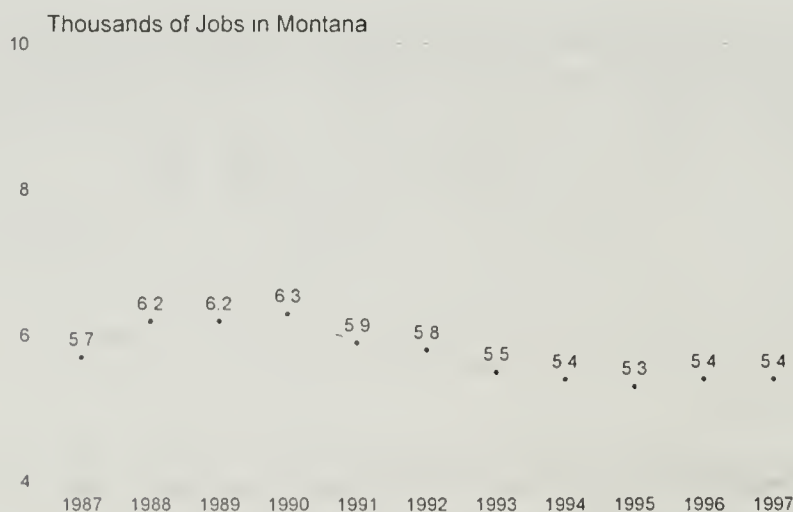


SOURCE: CES Program, 1997 Benchmark

Mining Jobs Unchanged in 1997

Mining jobs averaged 5,400 in 1997—the same as in 1996. Year to date jobs were also about the same in May 1998 as May 1997.

Mining Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



SOURCE: CES Program, 1997 Benchmark

Special Trade and General Building Construction Jobs Increase

Construction averaged 17,900 jobs in 1997—a 4.7 percent increase of about 800 jobs over 1996. Special trade was up 600 jobs in 1997 and general building was up 500. Heavy construction was down 300 jobs. May 1998 year to date average construction jobs were up 9.5 percent over May 1997.

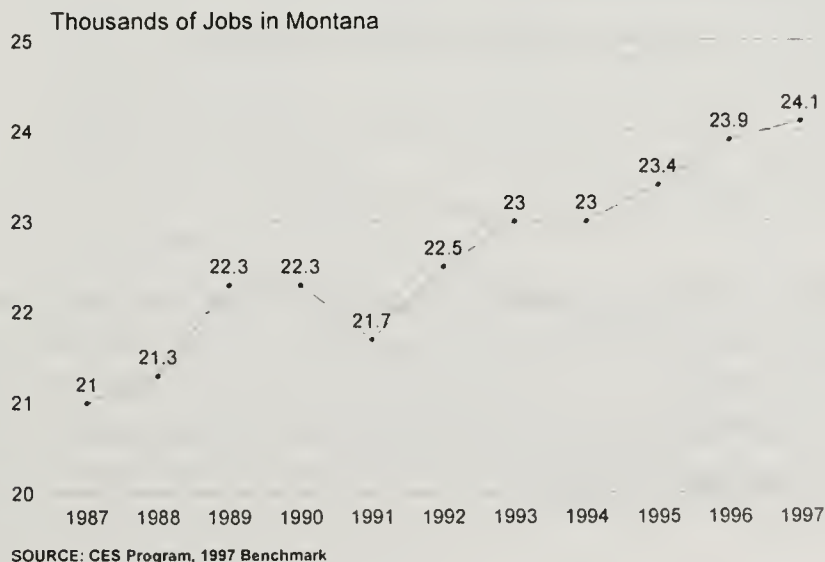
Contract Construction Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



Manufacturing Jobs Show Slight Increase

Manufacturing averaged 24,100 jobs in 1997—showing a 0.8 percent increase of 200 jobs over 1996. A comparison of the May 1998 year to date average to May 1997 showed manufacturing to be up by about 3.0 percent.

Manufacturing Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



TCU Jobs Up 300 Jobs in 1997

Transportation, Communications and Utilities (TCU) averaged 21,100 jobs in 1997—up about 1.4 percent, or 300 jobs, from 1996. As of May 1998, TCU was up 2.4 percent from May 1997 year to date job average numbers.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



Trade Job Growth Slowed in 1997

Trade job growth slowed in 1997—up just 0.6 percent, or 600 jobs, from 1996. The May 1998 year to date job average was 1.1 percent ahead of the May 1997 average.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Up 300 Jobs

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) averaged 16,400 jobs during 1997—up 1.9 percent, or 300 jobs, over 1996. The May 1998 year to date job average was up 3.7 percent from May 1997.

Services Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs

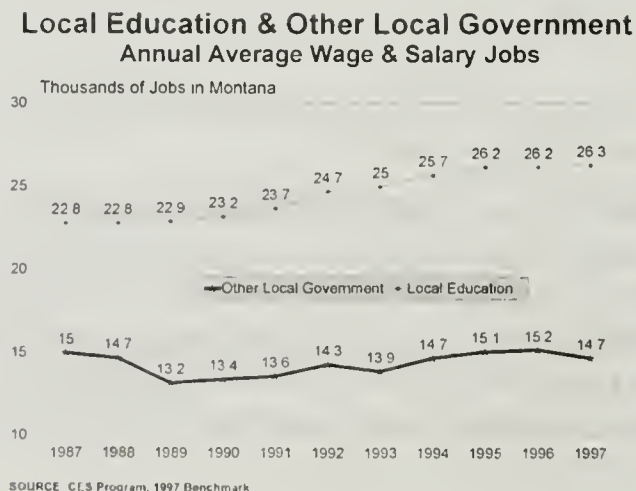
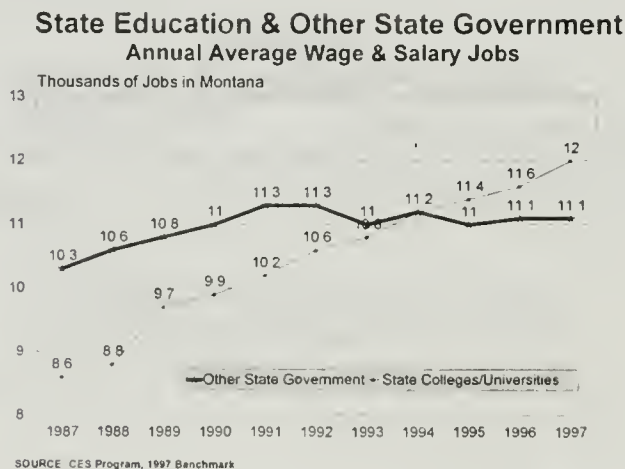


Services Adds the Most Jobs to Montana's Economy in 1997

Services added the most jobs to Montana's economy in 1997. Its 1997 annual average of 104,800 jobs was up 3.0 percent and 3,100 jobs over 1996. Social services was up 600 jobs. Membership organizations and engineering and management were each up 500. Business services was up 400 jobs. Automobile and miscellaneous repair; amusement, including movies and health services were each up 300. May 1998 year to date services jobs were 3.4 percent higher than a year before.

Total Government Job Levels Down Slightly Overall

Total government jobs averaged 76,800 during 1997—down 0.3 percent, or 200 jobs, from 1996. Total federal government jobs decreased by about 200 jobs. Total state government was up 300 jobs over the year, with most of the increase in state education. Total local government was down about 400 jobs. May 1998 year to date total government jobs were ahead of May 1997's by 0.6 percent.



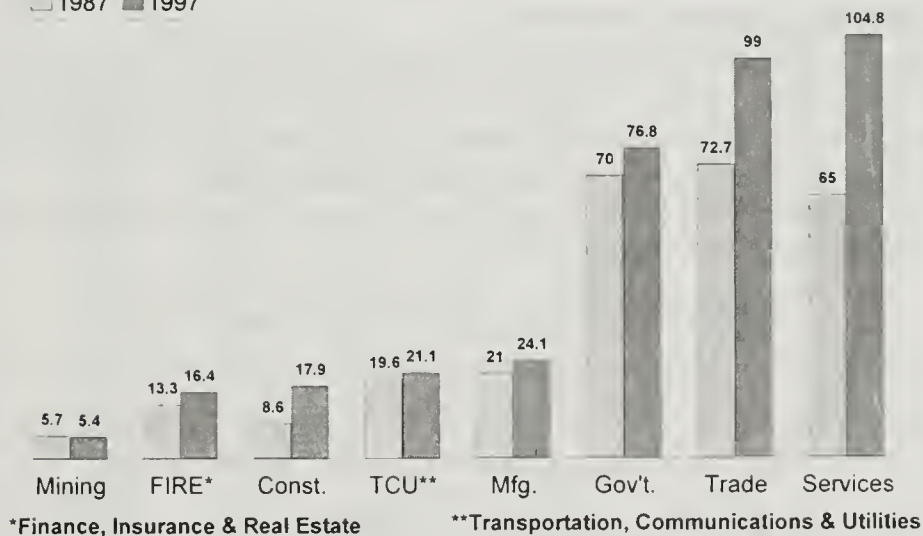
10-Year Industry Comparison

The graph below illustrates the extent to which job levels have declined, held steady, or increased between 1987 and 1997 within Montana's major industries. Overall, total nonagricultural jobs increased by 32.5 percent, or 89,600 jobs, over the 10-year period from 276,000 to 365,600 jobs. **Mining** is the only industry to have experienced job declines over the 10-year period, with job numbers decreasing 5.3 percent from 5,700 to 5,400 jobs. **Finance, Insurance and Real Estate** jobs increased 23.3 percent from 13,300 to 16,400 jobs. **Construction** jobs more than doubled over the 10-year period from 8,600 to 17,900 jobs. **Transportation, Communications and Utilities** jobs were up 7.7 percent from 19,600 to 21,100. **Manufacturing** jobs increased 14.8 percent from 21,000 to 24,100 between 1987 and 1997. **Total Government** jobs were up 9.7 percent from 70,000 to 76,800. **Trade** grew by 36.2 percent over the 10-year period from 72,700 to 99,000 jobs. **Services** showed the biggest increase in wage and salary jobs over the time period—with a 61.2 percent increase from 65,000 jobs in 1987 to 104,800 jobs in 1997.

Montana Jobs by Industry 10-Year Comparison 1987 and 1997 Annual Averages

Thousands of Jobs

□ 1987 ■ 1997



SOURCE: CES Program, 1997 Benchmark

Montana's Per Capita Income 78.3 Percent of National

Montana's total per capita income was \$20,046 for 1997—a 4.0 percent increase from 1996. In comparison, the nation's 1997 per capita income of \$25,598 (*see table on page 3*) showed a 4.8 percent increase from 1996—and the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (*see table on page 8*) showed a 2.3 percent increase from 1996. Montana's 1997 per capita personal income stood at 78.3 percent of the national level, and ranked 46th among the states.

Looking at annual averages, Montana's 3.7 percent increase from 1996 to 1997 in **average weekly earnings** of production workers in private, wage and salary jobs outpaced a 2.3 percent increase in the U.S. Consumer Price Index. The state's \$12.75 increase in average weekly earnings was due to a 33-cent increase in **average hourly earnings** and a 0.2 hour increase in **average weekly hours**.

Through May 1998, average weekly earnings were \$16.48 higher than the same period in 1997 and average hourly earnings were 45 cents higher. Average weekly hours were up by 0.2 hours. *(See hours and earnings tables on pages 48 and 49.)*

Average Unemployment Rate Up in 1997

The number of unemployed Montanans averaged 24,300 in 1997, an increase of 800 from 1996. The annual average unemployment rate increased 0.1 percent from 5.3 percent in 1996 to 5.4 percent in 1997. *(See table and graph on page 19.)*

Total Current Population Survey (CPS) employment was 429,600 in 1997—up 7,200 over 1996. *(See tables on pages 41-43.)*

Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries Down

Both the number of unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries and the total amount of UI payments were lower in 1997 than in 1996. The number of unemployed workers receiving at least 1 benefit payment decreased 9.9 percent during the year to 26,700 beneficiaries. Unemployment insurance payments decreased by 8.3 percent to \$55.6 million.

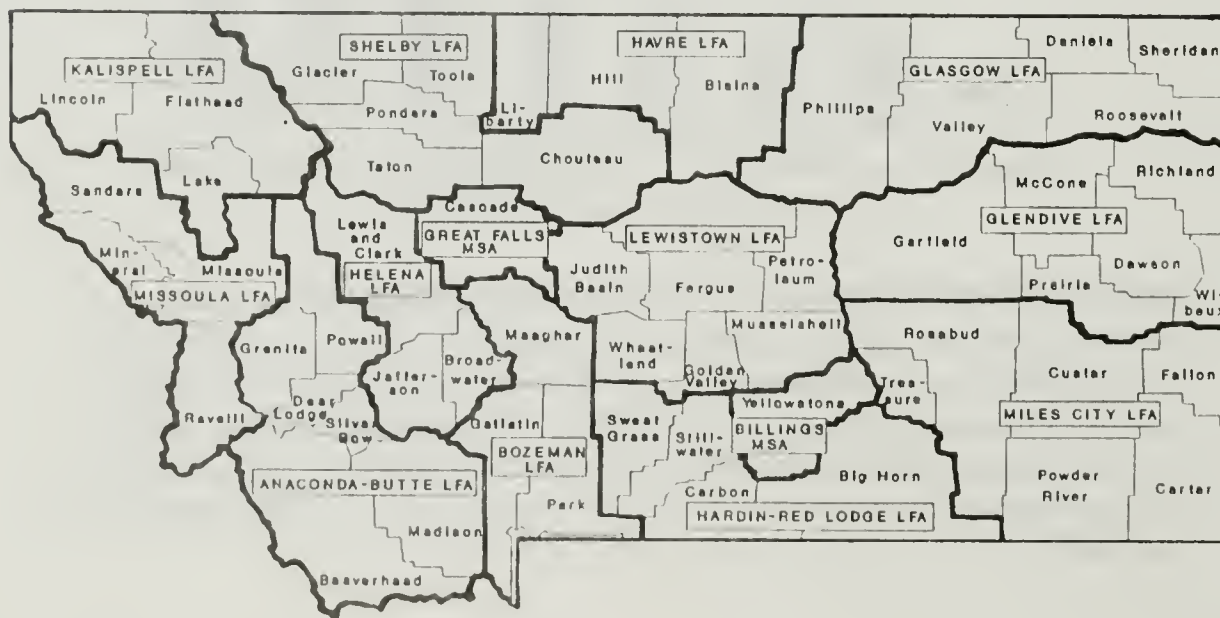
The UI benefit trust fund balance grew 7.6 percent during 1997 to \$131.3 million.

Fewer New Businesses Formed

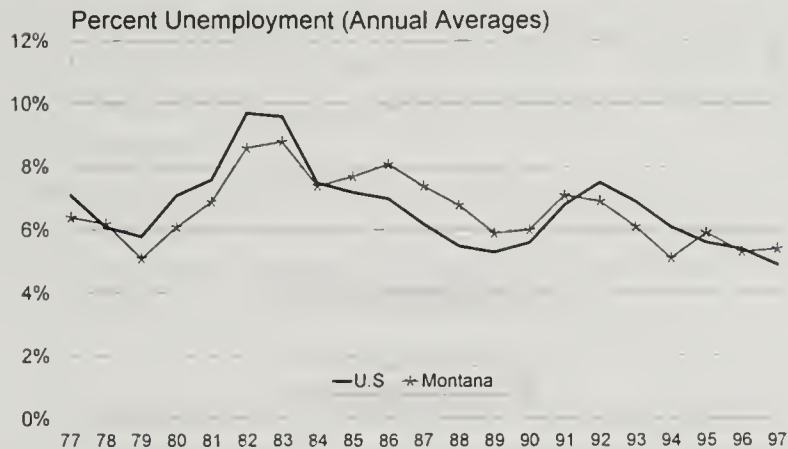
There were 514 fewer **new and changed businesses** reported in Montana during 1997 than 1996. Most of the new businesses were formed in services, wholesale and retail trade, and construction. Services was the only industry reporting more new and changed businesses than the year before. *(See new business table and graph on page 36.)*

All the Labor Force Areas (LFAs) reported fewer new and changed businesses in 1997 than the year before. *(See table on pages 37-38.)*

Montana's Labor Force Areas



Annual Average Unemployment Rate U.S. and Montana, 1977 - 1997



Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis

Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years of Age and Older United States and Montana (Annual Averages in Thousands)

UNITED STATES					MONTANA				
YEAR	CLF*	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	YEAR	CLF*	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%	1977	348	326	22	6.4%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	1978	368	345	23	6.2%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	1979	371	352	19	5.1%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	1980	370	348	23	6.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	1981	385	358	27	6.9%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	1982	394	360	34	8.6%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	1983	395	360	35	8.8%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	1984	404	374	30	7.4%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	1985	405	374	31	7.7%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	1986	407	374	33	8.1%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	1987	403	374	30	7.4%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	1988	402	375	27	6.8%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	1989	405	381	24	5.9%
1990	125,840	118,793	7,047	5.6%	1990	401	377	24	6.0%
1991	126,346	117,718	8,628	6.8%	1991	407	378	29	7.1%
1992	128,105	118,492	9,613	7.5%	1992	422	393	29	6.9%
1993	129,200	120,259	8,940	6.9%	1993	426	400	26	6.1%
1994	131,056	123,060	7,996	6.1%	1994	439	417	22	5.1%
1995	132,304	124,900	7,404	5.6%	1995	437	411	26	5.9%
1996	133,900	126,700	7,200	5.4%	1996	446	422	24	5.3%
1997	136,300	129,600	6,700	4.9%	1997	454	430	24	5.4%
**1998-Low	137,600	131,300	6,300	4.6%	**1998-Low	466	440	26	5.6%
**1998-High	137,600	131,700	5,900	4.3%	**1998-High	467	442	25	5.4%
**1999-Low	138,600	131,300	7,300	5.3%	**1999-Low	472	444	28	5.9%
**1999-High	139,500	133,600	5,900	4.2%	**1999-High	475	450	25	5.3%

*Civilian Labor Force

**U.S. forecast by The WEFA Group, June 1998

**Montana forecast by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, June 1998

Low=Low growth scenario. High=High growth scenario.

Section III

Projections

Job Projections for U.S. Industries, 1996-2006

U.S. Employment Projected to Grow by 18.6 Million Jobs

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects total U.S. employment will grow by 18.6 million jobs from 1996-2006. This translates to about 1.3 percent growth per year.

Most job growth is projected to occur in nonfarm, wage and salary jobs. Agricultural jobs are projected to decline overall.

Almost all growth is projected for the service-producing sector—with the construction industry being the only goods-producing sector expected to show job growth.

Within the service-producing sector, two-thirds of the new jobs are projected for the services industry—with more than half of those jobs being in business services and health services.

Goods-Producing Industries Projected to Gain about 20,000 Jobs

Mining: Mining is expected to decline by 131,000 wage and salary jobs in the nation during the 1996-2006 time period because of productivity increases, international competition and global price pressures. More than half of that decline will be in the crude petroleum, natural gas and gas liquids industry, and the oil and gas field services industry. The coal mining industry is projected to decline by 44,000 jobs. The metal mining industry is projected to decline by 14,000 jobs, and the nonmetallic mining industry by 7,000.

Construction: Construction is the only goods-producing sector projected to gain employment. Jobs in that sector are projected to grow by 500,000. Residential construction is expected to moderate due to slowing population growth projected for the 1996-2006 time period. Infrastructure construction is expected to grow.

Manufacturing: Strong output and productivity growth is expected to continue in manufacturing, while employment is projected to decline by 350,000 jobs.

Service-Producing Industries Projected to Grow by 17.6 Million Jobs

Services: More than half the projected growth of 11.3 million jobs within the services sector is expected to be in business services (3.6 million jobs) and health services (3.2 million jobs). Social services should add 1.1 million jobs—and engineering, management and related services, 1.0 million jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade is projected to gain 745,000 jobs. Retail trade is projected to add about 2.3 million jobs—1.4 million of them in eating and drinking places.

Government: Government employment is projected to increase overall by 1.7 million jobs, with all of the increase to come in state and local government employment. Federal employment is projected to decline by 87,000 as downsizing continues in that sector.

Transportation: Transportation is projected to gain 691,000 jobs over the 1996-2006 period. Trucking and warehousing is expected to account for 219,000 added jobs—and air transportation to account for 279,000 jobs.

Communications: Communications is projected to increase by about 23,000 jobs.

Finance, insurance and real estate: It is projected that finance, insurance and real estate will decline by 752,000 jobs.

The table below shows the projected growth or decline of jobs within major U.S. industry divisions. More detailed information can be found in the November 1997 issue of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Monthly Labor Review* publication.

U.S. INDUSTRY JOBS 1986, 1996 and Projected to 2006

Industry	Thousands of Jobs			Average Annual Rate of Change	
	1986	1996	Projected to 2006	1986-1996	1996-2006
Total*	111,374	132,352	150,927	1.7%	1.3%
Nonfarm wage and salary**	98,727	118,731	136,318	1.9%	1.4%
Goods Producing	24,538	24,431	24,451	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	778	574	443	-3.0%	-2.5%
Construction	4,810	5,400	5,900	1.2%	0.9%
Manufacturing	18,951	18,457	18,108	-0.3%	-0.2%
Durable	11,200	10,766	10,514	-0.4%	-0.2%
Nondurable	7,751	7,691	7,593	-0.1%	-0.1%
Service Producing	74,189	94,300	111,867	2.4%	1.7%
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	5,247	6,260	7,111	1.8%	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	5,751	6,483	7,228	1.2%	1.1%
Retail Trade	17,878	21,625	23,875	1.9%	1.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6,275	6,899	7,651	1.0%	1.0%
Services**	22,346	33,586	44,852	4.2%	2.9%
Federal Government	2,899	2,757	2,670	-0.5%	-0.3%
State and Local Government	13,794	16,690	18,480	1.9%	1.0%
Agriculture***	3,327	3,642	3,618	0.9%	-0.1%
Private household wage and salary	1,235	928	775	-2.8%	-1.8%
Nonag self-employed and unpaid family workers****	8,085	9,051	10,216	1.1%	1.2%

*Employment data for wage and salary workers is from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (payroll) survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family worker, agricultural and private household data is from the Current Population Survey (household survey) that counts workers

**Excludes SIC 074, 5, 8 (agricultural services) and 99 (nonclassifiable establishments), and is therefore not directly comparable with data published in Employment and Earnings.

***Excludes government wage and salary workers, and includes private sector SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

****Excludes SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1997

Job Projections for Montana's Industries, 1996-2006

Although the future is never certain, it is useful to look ahead and try to determine what generally may happen in terms of the number of jobs supported within Montana's economic sectors. Most job growth involves wage and salary jobs; consequently, wage and salary jobs will be emphasized in this narrative. Self-employment jobs are an important part of the Montana economy and also will be highlighted.

Because of the inherent uncertainty in predicting the future, all of the projections presented here should be interpreted as only an approximation of the true level of jobs overall or for a given industry.

About 9,400 New Jobs a Year Projected through 2006

A total of roughly 94,000 jobs, of which 72,000 are estimated to be wage and salary (payroll) jobs, are projected to be created in Montana between 1996 and 2006. This translates to approximately 9,400 jobs, or 1.8 percent growth, per year.

Most Job Growth in Services-Producing Sectors

Most job growth is projected to be in the services-producing segment of the Montana economy, which is comprised of industries that do not produce a physical or tangible product. Much of this growth is projected to be in eating and drinking establishments, health services, business services, social services, public educational services, general merchandise stores, and recreational services—with continuing population growth during the remainder of the 1990s and into the next century acting as the main force behind job increases in those sectors.

Job Growth in Goods-Producing Sectors Small but Important

The goods-producing segment of Montana's economy is forecast to grow by about 5,000 wage and salary jobs, plus a few thousand self-employment jobs, through 2006. Although this growth is much more modest than for service-type sectors, it is nevertheless important. Most of the goods-producing growth (estimated 4,000 payroll jobs and nearly all of the self-employment) is in construction, where job growth is primarily related to population increases and associated housing and commercial building requirements. Durable goods manufacturing (products with an expected life of 3 years or more) may add a total of roughly 3,000 additional goods-producing jobs, in spite of the fact that wood products manufacturing is projected to decline.

Basically, zero job growth overall is projected for nondurable goods manufacturing. This nongrowth is principally because of projected decreases in food products being only balanced by positive growth in most other nondurable manufacturing sectors. Production agriculture, the raising of crops and livestock, is also expected to continue its long decline in job numbers.

Finally, a small decrease in mining jobs is projected over the 1996-2006 time period. Projected declines in oil and gas mining employment as part of a projected national decrease, is the primary reason for the Montana mining employment decline. *Please refer to the table on pages 28-29 for more detailed projections for broadly defined industries as well as for specific industries.*

Services Jobs

Narrowly defined, **services** is a major part of the broader service-producing segment of the Montana economy. It is projected to increase by about 38,000 wage and salary jobs between 1996 and 2006, and by roughly 10,000 self-employment jobs. These increases account for a little more than half the total jobs created over this time period. *(Information in the table on pages 28-29 details the variety of consumer, producer, and professional services included in this category.)*

Within the services sector, **private health services** is expected to increase by about 8,000 payroll jobs as a result of general population growth and the normal aging of Montana's population. Self-employment job growth probably will be in the hundreds.

Business services is projected to increase by roughly 7,000 jobs between 1996 and 2006, including self-employment jobs. Major components of this subsector include temporary help agencies that supply workers to various industries, building maintenance services, computer services and equipment rental businesses. Growth in this industry is part of a national trend toward more use of temporary employees and outside contractors for maintenance and other services.

Private social services is projected to increase by about 4,000 payroll jobs over the period. This is partly the result of the national trend toward shifting counseling and residential treatment programs away from situations where medical doctors are involved. Social services include nonmedical individual and family social services, nonmedical residential care, child day care services—along with job training and vocational rehabilitation services.

Pieces of the recreation and travel industry are located within the narrowly defined services category, namely **hotels and other lodging places** and **amusement and recreational services**. This latter subsector is projected to increase by approximately 3,000 payroll jobs between 1996 and 2006, with additional self-employment also likely. Hotels and other lodging places is projected to increase by about 2,000 jobs.

The narrowly-defined services category also includes the **engineering and management services** subsector, which is projected to increase by roughly 2,000 payroll jobs through 2006. Probably a thousand or more self-employment jobs will also be created.

Retail Trade Jobs

Retail trade is projected to add about 23,000 payroll jobs to Montana's economy between 1996 and 2006, and approximately 4,000 self-employment jobs. This combined increase accounts for 30 percent of the total jobs created.

Two-fifths (about 9,000) of the retail payroll job increase is projected to be in **eating and drinking places** (fast-food outlets, restaurants and bars).

The motor **vehicle dealers, parts, and service stations** retail trade subsector is projected to increase by roughly 4,000 wage and salary jobs. Most of the increase is projected for the **gasoline service stations** component of this subsector.

Wage and salary jobs in **general merchandise stores**, both discount and nondiscount, are projected to increase by about 3,000 over the 1996-2006 time period.

Payroll employment in **retail food stores** is projected to increase by approximately 2,000 jobs. Food stores mostly serve Montana residents, and thus the growth of this subsector is driven by Montana population growth.

Other retail stores (e.g., sporting goods, drugstores and gift shops) serve both Montana residents and visitors to the state. The projected payroll job increase for this retail subsector is also about 2,000. Most of the retail self-employment jobs will be created in this portion of retail trade. Other components of retail trade—**building materials and garden supplies stores**, **home furnishings stores** and **apparel stores**—are projected to increase by smaller amounts of payroll employment.

Construction Jobs

Most of the growth (4,000 payroll jobs and roughly 3,000 self-employment jobs) in goods-producing industries is projected to be in the **construction** sector. Within construction, the growth area is in both **general building contractors** and **special trade contractors** (e.g., plumbing, heating and electrical) subsectors. **General contractors, except building** (heavy construction) is projected to decline slightly over the 1996-2006 time period, assuming that the recently passed increased federal highway funding is not extended beyond its legislated 6-year time horizon. Also, this sector is tied to a smaller number of specific large projects, such as pipelines, as compared with building construction. This characteristic of heavy construction leads to volatile employment levels.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities Jobs

Transportation, communications and utilities services together are projected to increase by about 5,500 payroll jobs and roughly an additional 1,000 jobs for the self-employed. Railroads, and the tiny pipelines subsector are both projected to have employment declines—which is also true nationally. The rest of this segment of the Montana economy is projected to have increased employment, led by the **trucking and warehousing** subsector with a projected increase of 1,600 wage and salary jobs and the majority of the 1,000 self-employment jobs. The **communications** sector will increase in employment because of population growth and the resulting demand for services. Some of the projected decline in **railroad transportation** and **pipeline** jobs is due to restructuring and substituting capital equipment for labor.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Jobs

Finance, insurance, and real estate services combined are forecast to grow by about 2,400 payroll jobs and roughly 3,000 self-employment jobs. Primarily driven by population change, the **real estate** subsector should show the biggest increase of about 1,000 wage and salary jobs and at least that many self-employment jobs. The **insurance agents and services** subsector also is projected to grow in both payroll employment and self-employment. **Finance** is projected to grow very little because of the consolidation that is currently occurring in that industry.

Government Jobs

Between 1996 and the year 2006, **government** employment is projected to grow at less than half the rate of the economy as a whole (0.7 percent per year vs. 1.8 percent). All components of the government (public services) sector are projected to increase, except for federal jobs. Most job growth will be in the postsecondary and kindergarten through 12th grade components of public education. Population growth is driving employment increases in both these segments of public education.

A total increase of about 1,700 jobs is projected for the 1996-2006 period in the **state education** (principally postsecondary) sector.

Local government education—which is primarily kindergarten through grade 12, but also includes 3 community colleges—is also projected to increase by approximately 1,700 jobs for an average annual growth rate of 0.7 percent per year, as compared with about 2.0 percent per year for the 1989-1996 time period.

Other local government jobs are projected to increase by about 1,100 through 2006, in response to population growth.

The decline of public sector jobs is projected to come in the **federal government**, with a projected loss of approximately 200 jobs over the period.

Other state government (noneducation) is projected to increase by roughly 600 jobs over the period 1996 to 2006, or an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent. This growth rate is the lowest for any government component except for federal, which is expected to decline.

Manufacturing Jobs

Durable goods manufacturing is projected to increase by roughly 3,000 jobs in spite of forecasted declines in the **wood products** (700 jobs) and **primary metals processing** industries (200 jobs). The durable goods manufacturing increase is projected to come primarily from the manufacture of industrial machinery, sporting goods, gambling equipment and other miscellaneous manufacturing products.

Nondurable manufacturing is projected to decline slightly by 200 jobs. A major component of nondurable manufacturing, **food processing**, is forecast to decline by roughly 800 to 900 jobs. This projection takes into consideration the opening of a new pasta plant in 1997 in Great Falls. The decline may be related to instate sugar refining, milk processing and

other food manufacturing becoming less competitive. Other nondurable manufacturing subsectors forecast to decline are **petroleum refining, apparel and other fabricated textile products** (closing of Dana Design's backpacking fabrication plants in late 1997) and **paper processing**. Other nondurable manufacturing subsectors are projected to increase over the 1996-2006 time period. The largest increase is anticipated for **printing and publishing**, projected to grow by about 500 jobs, followed by **chemicals**, with a projected increase related to the 1998 opening of the Advanced Silicon Materials plant in Butte, and the planned start-up of an ethanol plant in Great Falls about the year 2000.

Wholesale Trade Jobs

Wholesale trade, which primarily provides services to businesses, is projected to increase by about 2,400 jobs. More growth is anticipated for the durable goods component of wholesale trade than the nondurable.

Mining Jobs

The **mining** sector, which includes energy minerals, metals, and nonmetallic minerals, is projected to decline by about 300 jobs between 1996 and 2006. Projected declines in **oil and gas mining** employment as part of a forecasted national decrease, is the primary reason for the Montana mining employment decline. Within mining, the **metal mining** subsector is projected to increase primarily because of the anticipated opening within 5 years of a new platinum/palladium mine in Sweet Grass County. Work on constructing the mine began in 1998. The operating workforce for this mine is estimated at 600, which will more than counterbalance the anticipated closure of the Pegasus gold mines and possibly the Golden Sunlight mine in Jefferson County.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping Jobs

The **agriculture, forestry and fishing** segment of the goods-producing portion of the Montana economy has been—and still is—dominated by production agriculture, the raising of crops and livestock. **Production agriculture** has experienced employment declines for many decades. Projected to continue, this decline is caused partly by the substitution of machinery and equipment (tractors, etc.) for labor. An additional decrease of 2,200 agricultural wage and salary workers plus 1,300 self-employment jobs is projected for the 1996-2006 period. On the other hand, **agricultural services**, which includes landscape and veterinary services used by private households, is projected to increase in keeping with projected population increases.

Specific Job Projections

Specific job projections for industry sectors and subsectors are included in the table found on the following 2 pages.

MONTANA JOBS BY INDUSTRY

1986, 1994, 1995, 1996, and projected 2006

INDUSTRY							Average Annual Change 1996 to 2006	Annual Growth Rate 1996 to 2006
Wage and Salary Jobs:								
	SIC*	1986	1994	1995	1996	2006		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING								
Agricultural Production, Crops & Livestock	01 & 02	8,225	5,990	6,796	6,754	4,574	(218)	-3.8%
Agricultural Services (veterinary, landscape, other)	07	896	1,360	1,419	1,571	2,238	67	3.6%
Forestry (tree farms/timber tracts, nurseries, services)	08	222	252	223	235	235	0	0.0%
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping & Game Propagation	09	13	25	26	25	49	2	7.0%
MINING								
Metal Mining	10	1,163	2,186	2,106	2,088	2,194	11	0.5%
Coal Mining	12	1,327	1,033	1,014	933	1,037	10	1.1%
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	2,314	1,488	1,424	1,588	1,057	(53)	-4.0%
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	14	1,022	743	738	808	811	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION								
General Building Contractors	15	2,806	4,374	4,510	4,935	6,967	203	3.5%
General Contractors, except Building	16	2,912	3,714	3,885	3,921	3,617	(30)	-0.8%
Special Trade Contractors	17	4,472	6,895	7,710	8,294	10,572	228	2.5%
MANUFACTURING								
Food Products Processing	20	2,785	2,608	2,538	2,568	1,704	(86)	-4.0%
Textile Mill Products	22	9	6	9	8	8	0	0.0%
Apparel and Other Fabricated Textile Products	23	593	615	615	704	594	(11)	-1.7%
Lumber and Wood Products	24	8,235	7,572	7,228	7,178	6,434	(74)	-1.1%
Furniture and Fixtures	25	227	392	411	458	810	35	5.9%
Paper Processing	26	857	794	808	788	711	(8)	-1.0%
Printing and Publishing	27	2,418	2,936	3,030	3,026	3,567	54	1.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	656	655	643	547	850	30	4.5%
Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	29	861	866	859	972	825	(15)	-1.6%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	132	300	333	344	479	14	3.4%
Leather and Leather Products	31	71	94	90	90	115	3	2.5%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	32	1,042	1,002	1,049	1,010	1,119	11	1.0%
Primary Metal Industries	33	1,210	953	1,016	1,055	880	(18)	-1.8%
Fabricated Metal Products	34	571	637	690	746	911	17	2.0%
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	481	1,012	1,376	1,665	3,088	142	6.4%
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	36	165	239	191	205	271	7	2.8%
Transportation Equipment	37	197	520	545	497	735	24	4.0%
Instruments and Related Products	38	131	327	362	423	521	10	2.1%
Sporting Goods and other Misc. Manufacturing	39	517	1,469	1,591	1,581	2,967	139	6.5%
TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES								
Railroad Transportation Services	40	3,700	3,253	3,274	3,226	2,958	(27)	-0.9%
Local and Interurban Transit	41	1,132	1,443	1,325	1,333	1,690	36	2.4%
Trucking and Warehousing	42	5,568	6,059	6,338	6,265	7,830	157	2.3%
Water Transportation	44	18	34	33	33	43	1	2.7%
Transportation by Air	45	853	1,242	1,224	1,320	1,696	38	2.5%
Pipelines, except Natural Gas	46	97	73	55	89	63	(3)	-3.4%
Other Transportation Services	47	507	809	834	902	1,340	44	4.0%
Communications	48	3,942	3,405	3,424	3,545	4,828	128	3.1%
Telephone communications	481	2,397	1,784	1,739	1,710	2,764	105	4.9%
Other communications	482-4, 489	1,545	1,623	1,685	1,835	2,064	23	1.2%
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	49	4,625	4,434	4,351	4,042	4,569	53	1.2%
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE								
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	50	8,079	9,154	9,494	9,531	10,936	141	1.4%
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods	51	7,214	8,420	8,453	8,525	9,545	102	1.1%
Retail Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	2,758	3,789	4,049	4,132	4,821	69	1.6%
General Merchandise Stores	53	5,752	8,259	8,716	8,818	12,181	336	3.3%
Food Stores	54	8,509	10,289	10,635	10,736	13,085	235	2.0%
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Service Stations	55	7,730	10,330	10,653	11,306	15,311	401	3.1%
New and used motor vehicle dealers	551 & 552	3,356	3,858	3,940	4,112	4,965	85	1.9%
Automobile and home supply stores	553	990	1,462	1,547	1,647	2,092	45	2.4%
Gasoline service stations	554	3,031	4,494	4,654	4,987	7,512	253	4.2%
Other vehicle dealers	555-559	353	516	512	560	742	18	2.9%

*Standard Industrial Classification (NA=Not Available)

Sources: Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for historical self-employment and production agriculture wage and salary employment data

MONTANA JOBS BY INDUSTRY

1986, 1994, 1995, 1996, and projected 2006

INDUSTRY							Average Annual Change 1996 to 2006	Annual Growth Rate 1996 to 2006
Wage and Salary Jobs:								
	SIC*	1986	1994	1995	1996	2006		
Apparel and Accessories Stores	56	2,500	2,466	2,420	2,269	2,757	49	2.0%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	57	2,156	2,994	3,187	3,312	4,139	83	2.3%
Eating and Drinking Places	58	21,727	28,920	29,999	31,012	40,176	916	2.6%
Other Retail Stores	59	6,030	7,829	8,055	8,341	10,620	228	2.4%
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE								
Depository Institutions	60	6,289	5,926	5,983	6,138	5,949	(19)	-0.3%
Non-Depository Institutions	61	532	674	650	754	923	17	2.0%
Security and Commodity Brokers	62	577	732	775	777	1,085	31	3.4%
Insurance Carriers	63	1,262	1,773	1,814	1,841	2,151	31	1.6%
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Services	64	1,850	2,040	2,088	2,196	2,723	53	2.2%
Real Estate Services	65	2,420	3,344	3,334	3,463	4,495	103	2.6%
Holding and Other Investment Offices	67	141	679	644	691	893	20	2.6%
SERVICES								
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Services	70	6,881	8,404	8,984	9,212	11,025	181	1.8%
Personal Services	72	2,581	2,749	2,747	2,769	2,900	13	0.5%
Business Services (includes employee leasing)	73	4,681	9,303	10,935	12,481	17,918	544	3.7%
Auto Repair, Services (inc. rental) & Parking	75	2,024	3,166	3,444	3,737	5,017	128	3.0%
Electrical Repair, Welding & Other Misc. Repair	76	855	1,178	1,241	1,249	1,417	17	1.3%
Motion Pictures	78	874	1,202	1,463	1,470	1,739	27	1.7%
Amusement and Recreational Services	79	2,718	5,947	6,271	6,704	9,986	328	4.1%
Health Services, Private	80	21,883	30,614	31,329	32,154	40,179	803	2.3%
Doctors' offices	801	3,373	4,610	4,652	4,241	5,905	166	3.4%
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	3,505	5,436	5,359	5,107	6,276	117	2.1%
Hospitals	806	11,312	14,520	14,858	16,022	18,405	238	1.4%
Other health services	802-4,807-9	3,693	6,048	6,460	6,784	9,593	281	3.5%
Legal Services	81	1,950	2,261	2,290	2,361	2,970	61	2.3%
Educational Services, Private	82	1,808	2,499	2,830	2,778	3,249	47	1.6%
Social Services, Private	83	4,334	8,347	8,887	9,715	13,871	416	3.6%
Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	84	80	202	212	217	290	7	2.9%
Membership Organizations, including Tribal	86	4,204	5,297	5,774	5,994	7,413	142	2.1%
Engineering and Management Services	87	4,128	5,899	6,110	6,484	8,558	207	2.8%
Private Households	88	327	553	585	577	890	31	4.4%
Other Services	89	113	128	125	136	183	5	3.0%
GOVERNMENT								
Federal Government, Civilian		12,670	13,604	13,218	12,867	12,674	(19)	-0.2%
State Government		15,589	17,886	18,382	18,970	21,271	230	1.2%
State Government, Education	82	NA	6,541	7,122	7,537	9,255	172	2.1%
State Government, Other		NA	11,345	11,260	11,433	12,016	58	0.5%
Local Government		33,469	36,413	36,893	37,580	40,350	277	0.7%
Local Government, Education	82	21,116	23,491	23,880	24,170	25,834	166	0.7%
Local Government, Other		12,353	12,922	13,013	13,410	14,516	111	0.8%
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS		273,667	335,079	346,762	357,069	428,647	7,158	1.8%
SELF-EMPLOYMENT JOBS:								
Agricultural Production, Crops & Livestock	01 & 02	23,755	20,865	20,364	20,092	18,782	(131)	-0.7%
Agricultural Services (veterinary, landscape, other)	07	1,428	4,011	4,208	4,391	6,673	228	4.3%
Forestry (tree farms/timber tracts, nurseries, services)	08	975	444	396	401	380	(2)	-0.5%
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping & Game Propagation	09	302	413	362	357	373	2	0.4%
Other Nonagricultural Sectors	10-89	77,217	102,577	106,380	108,654	130,339	2,169	1.8%
TOTAL JOBS (Both wage/salary & self-employment)		377,344	463,389	478,472	490,964	585,194	9,423	1.8%

*Standard Industrial Classification (NA=Not Available)

Sources: Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for historical self-employment and production agriculture wage and salary employment data

Job Projections for U.S. Occupations, 1996-2006

Occupational Job Projections, 1996-2006

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects a 50.6 million increase in job openings for the nation between 1996 and 2006.

Of those jobs, about 18.6 million will result from an increase in demand for workers in certain occupations, while a much larger number will occur when jobs vacated by workers who leave the labor force or move to other occupations are filled with replacement workers. Generally, openings resulting from replacement needs are far greater than those coming from increased demand. Large occupations that are not expected to show much job growth will generate more jobs than fast-growing smaller occupations.

Employment Growth within Occupational Groups

Employment in professional specialty occupations (e.g., computer engineers, system analysts, teachers, registered nurses, etc.) is projected to increase both at the fastest rate of growth and by the greatest number. The technicians and related support occupations group (e.g., health technicians and technologists, engineering technicians, etc.) is projected to rank second in growth. The services occupations group (e.g., cleaning, food preparation and service, protective services, etc.) is projected to rank third in growth. Together, service and professional specialty occupations, which are on the opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum, are expected to provide nearly half of the total job growth in the United States from 1996 to 2006.

Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

Most of the occupations with the largest projected job growth for 1996-2006 are concentrated in retail trade, business services, health services and educational services.

Within retail trade, substantial job growth is expected for marketing and sales worker supervisors; retail salespersons; cashiers; waiters and waitresses; food preparation workers; food counter, fountain and related workers; short-order and fast-food cooks; and food service and lodging managers.

In the business services sector, 3 computer and data processing occupations—database administrators, computer support specialists, and all other computer scientists; computer engineers; and systems analysts—rank high in job growth. Other growth occupations within business services include general managers and top executives; clerical supervisors and managers; and janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners.

It is expected that the health services sector will provide good job opportunities for registered nurses; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; medical assistants; home health aides; and personal and home care aides.

Within public and private education, jobs are expected to increase for secondary school teachers; teacher aides and educational assistants; and special education teachers.

In addition, employment for child care workers is expected to continue significant growth.

The table below lists those occupations that are projected to generate the most new jobs due to industry growth (excluding replacement jobs) in the U.S. economy during the 1996-2006 time period.

**U.S. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1996-2006**

(Numbers in thousands of jobs)	Employment		Change	
	1996	2006	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Cashiers	3,146	3,677	530	17%
Systems analysts	506	1,025	520	103%
General managers and top executives	3,210	3,677	467	15%
Registered nurses	1,971	2,382	411	21%
Salespersons, retail	4,072	4,481	408	10%
Truck drivers, light and heavy	2,719	3,123	404	15%
Home health aides	495	873	378	76%
Teacher aides and educational assistants	981	1,352	370	38%
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,312	1,645	333	25%
Receptionists and information clerks	1,074	1,392	318	30%
Teachers, secondary school	1,406	1,718	312	22%
Child care workers	830	1,129	299	36%
Clerical supervisors and managers	1,369	1,630	262	19%
Database administrators, computer support specialists and all other computer scientists	212	461	249	118%
Marketing and sales worker supervisors	2,316	2,562	246	11%
Maintenance repairers, general utility	1,362	1,608	246	18%
Food counter, fountain and related workers	1,720	1,963	243	14%
Teachers, special education	407	648	241	59%
Computer engineers	216	451	235	109%
Food preparation workers	1,253	1,487	234	19%
Hand packers and packagers	986	1,208	222	23%
Guards	955	1,175	221	23%
General office clerks	3,111	3,326	215	7%
Waiters and waitresses	1,957	2,163	206	11%
Social workers	585	772	188	32%
Adjustment clerks	401	584	183	46%
Cooks, short order and fast food	804	978	174	22%
Personal and home care aides	202	374	171	85%
Food service and lodging managers	589	757	168	28%
Medical assistants	225	391	166	74%

Source: U S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1997.

Occupations with the Largest Job Decline

Projected declines in industry employment and changes in occupational staffing patterns are expected to reduce demand for workers in some occupations over the 1996-2006 period.

Industry employment change is the major reason for projected employment declines for farmers; sewing machine operators, garment; textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders; textile machine setters and set-up operators; child-care workers, private household; and cleaners and servants.

Occupations expected to decline because of both industry and occupational structure changes include farmworkers and several telephone industry occupations: station installers and repairers; central office operators; and directory assistance operators.

Primarily affected by occupational structure changes are typists and word processors; payroll and timekeeping clerks; bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks; duplicating, mail and other office machine operators; secretaries, except legal and medical; general office clerks; and statistical clerks.

The table below lists those occupations that are projected to lose the most jobs (excluding replacement jobs) in the United States from 1996-2006.

U.S. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB DECLINE 1996-2006

(Numbers in thousands of jobs)	Employment		Change	
Occupation	1996	2006	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Sewing machine operators, garment	453	334	-118	-26%
Farmers	1,109	997	-112	-10%
Bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks	2,250	2,147	-102	-5%
Typists, including word processing	653	552	-100	-15%
Secretaries, except legal and medical	2,881	2,794	-87	-3%
Cleaners and servants, private household	505	421	-84	-17%
Computer operators, except peripheral equipment	258	181	-77	-30%
Farmworkers	873	798	-75	-9%
Duplicating, mail and other office machine operators	196	149	-47	-24%
Welfare eligibility workers and interviewers	109	76	-34	-31%
Textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders	183	155	-28	-15%
Station installers and repairers, telephone	37	10	-27	-74%
Child care workers, private household	275	250	-25	-9%
Inspectors, testers and graders, precision	634	610	-24	-4%
Central office operators	48	26	-23	-47%
Machine tool cutting operators and tenders, metal and plastic	127	105	-22	-17%
Film strippers, printing	26	7	-20	-75%
Peripheral computer equipment operators	33	17	-17	-50%
Directory assistance operators	33	18	-16	-47%
Custom tailors and sewers	87	73	-15	-17%
Textile machine setters and set-up operators	41	27	-14	-34%
Highway maintenance workers	171	158	-14	-8%
Statistical clerks	78	65	-13	-17%
Butchers and meatcutters	217	205	-12	-6%
Paste-up workers	15	4	-11	-75%
Typesetting and composing machine operators and tenders	14	3	-10	-75%
Drilling and boring machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	46	36	-10	-22%
Proofreaders and copy markers	26	16	-10	-38%
Lathe and turning machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	71	61	-10	-14%
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	161	151	-10	-6%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1997.

Job Projections for Montana's Occupations, 1996-2006

Occupational Job Projections, 1996-2006

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis estimates there will be about 196,600 wage and salary and self-employment jobs opening up in Montana from 1996 through 2006. About 94,000 of those jobs will be generated by industry growth in the state. The remaining jobs will be replacement jobs filled by employers after workers leave existing jobs for various reasons. Montana workers can expect to see about 19,700 full- and part-time jobs opening up each year from a combination of industry growth and worker replacement.

Occupations Projected to Show Growth

Services (including health, business and social services) and retail trade (including eating and drinking places) should continue to be the Montana industries generating the most new jobs. Occupations expected to have the most job growth from 1996-2006 are salespersons, retail; carpenters; child care workers; waiters and waitresses; first line supervisors, sales; cashiers; janitors and cleaners; bookkeeping and accounting clerks; general managers and top executives; general office clerks; all other managers and administrators; registered nurses; food preparation workers; and secretaries, except legal and medical.

Occupations Projected to Show Decline

Among those occupations projected to show job declines due to declining industries and changing technology, the 2 estimated to lose the most jobs in Montana are farm and ranch managers/operators, with an estimated annual loss of 175 jobs a year, and general farm and ranch workers, with an estimated annual loss of 173 jobs a year. Food batchmakers jobs are projected to decline by 10 a year; sawing machine operators/tenders, 9; log handling equipment operators, 8; slaughterers and butchers, 7; roustabouts and service unit operators, 6; and well head pumpers and signal or track switch maintenance workers, 5. Other occupations are projected to show smaller job losses.

Occupations Increasing Due to Both Growth AND Replacements

In addition to showing occupations in Montana which are growing or declining primarily because of industry changes, the Office of Research and Analysis also projects annual job openings based on growth AND replacements. Growth is the increase in demand for workers in specific occupations—and replacements arise from the need to replace workers leaving the labor force (e.g., due to death, retirement, going home to care for children or a sick relative, taking a job in another state, etc.).

Usually openings resulting from replacement needs are greater than those from increased demand—and more jobs will generally be available in large occupations that experience a need to replace workers rather than in occupations experiencing actual growth in demand. Job openings due to growth AND replacements usually differ from openings due to just growth.

In Montana, the 12 occupations with the largest numbers of projected annual job openings from growth AND replacements are salespersons, retail; waiters and waitresses; carpenters; cashiers; first line supervisors, sales; janitors and cleaners; bookkeeping/accounting/auditing clerks; child care workers; general office clerks; general managers and top executives; food preparation/servers, fast food; and secretaries, except legal and medical.

The table below shows those occupations adding more than 100 jobs a year through the year 2006 because of both an increase in demand AND the replacement of workers leaving jobs for a variety of reasons.

**Estimated Annual Job Openings Due to
Growth AND Replacements In Montana
1996-2006**

Occupation	Openings Per Year
Salespersons, Retail	1016
Waiters & Waitresses	715
Carpenters	712
Cashiers	576
First Line Supervisors, Sales	493
Janitors & Cleaners	401
Bookkeeping/Accounting/Auditing Clerks	400
Child Care Workers	395
General Office Clerks	334
General Managers & Top Executives	328
Food Preparation/Servers, Fast Food	327
Secretaries, Except Legal & Medical	324
Food Preparation Workers	296
General Farm & Ranch Workers	281
Automotive Mechanics	262
Registered Nurses	251
All Other Managers & Administrators	242
Cooks, Restaurant	233
First Line Supervisors - Construction, Extracting	229
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	220
Truck Drivers, Light	213
Teachers, Secondary School	212
Truck Drivers, Heavy	211
Bartenders	200
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	195
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	188
Cooks, Fast Food	167
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	165
Teachers, Elementary	165
All Other Service Supervisors	160
Vendors, Solicitors, Door-to-Door	158
Painters and Paperhangers	157
Other Sales Representatives, Except Retail	144
First Line Supervisors, Clerical	138
All Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	124
Farm & Ranch Managers/Operators	117
Food Service & Lodging Managers	117
Home Health Aides	116
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	111
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	111
Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	111
Receptionists & Information Clerks	107
Licensed Practical Nurses	107
Accountants & Auditors	105

Source: Montana Department of Labor & Industry's Office of Research & Analysis

More detailed information will be available from the Office of Research and Analysis on its Internet site (<http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/lmi.htm>) and in a publication titled *Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations, 1996-2006*, which will be available, on request, at no charge.

Section IV
Tables – Statewide



Source: Montana Unemployment Insurance Program

NEW AND CHANGED-OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA BY INDUSTRY FOR 1995, 1996 AND 1997

INDUSTRY	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
Agriculture						
Forest, Fish	122	2.7%	148	2.8%	136	2.9%
Mining	35	0.8%	56	1.1%	45	0.9%
Construction	818	18.4%	1,026	19.4%	780	16.4%
Manufacturing	234	5.3%	212	4.0%	192	4.0%
Transportation, Communication						
Electric, Gas	175	3.9%	278	5.3%	220	4.6%
Trade: Wholesale, Retail	1,170	26.3%	1,344	25.5%	1,215	25.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	250	5.6%	309	5.9%	266	5.6%
Services	1,522	34.2%	1,734	32.9%	1,777	37.3%
Government	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
** Nonclassifiable Establishments	118	2.7%	170	3.2%	128	2.7%
STATE TOTAL	4,444	100.0%	5,277	100.0%	4,763	100.0%

*The new businesses tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner)

** Some new enterprises do not identify their business activities when registering with the State Unemployment Insurance Program. Eventually, these businesses are placed under proper industry codes.

New and Changed Ownership Businesses In Montana

Page 1 of 2

AREAS	New 1997	Changed 1997	1997 Total	New 1996	Changed 1996	1996 Total
State of MT	3257	1506	4763	3738	1539	5277
Great Falls MSA	211	84	295	253	84	337
Billings MSA	440	195	635	493	208	701
Multi County	359	74	433	350	74	424
Anaconda-Butte LFA						
Beaverhead	183	105	288	231	110	341
Deer Lodge	36	15	51	34	17	51
Granite	18	6	24	20	15	35
Madison	8	6	14	5	1	6
Powell	28	24	52	44	18	62
Silver Bow	18	4	22	20	13	33
	75	50	125	108	46	154
Bozeman LFA						
Gallatin	415	192	607	463	181	644
Meagher	346	155	501	364	138	502
Park	2	4	6	11	4	15
	67	33	100	88	39	127
Glasgow LFA						
Daniels	73	37	110	85	39	124
Phillips	10	5	15	8	4	12
Roosevelt	12	8	20	12	7	19
Sheridan	22	2	24	28	13	41
Valley	6	12	18	14	8	22
	23	10	33	23	7	30
Glendive LFA						
Dawson	59	32	91	61	36	97
Garfield	19	11	30	22	11	33
McCone	2	2	4	2	2	4
Prairie	6	1	7	3	3	6
Richland	2	1	3	3	2	5
Wibaux	28	16	44	28	17	45
	2	1	3	3	1	4
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA						
Big Horn	85	55	140	115	44	159
Carbon	18	7	25	29	11	40
Stillwater	34	28	62	52	21	73
Sweet Grass	23	16	39	22	7	29
	10	4	14	12	5	17

Changed ownership businesses are successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which account for more than one-fourth of the total.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area

LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

New and Changed Ownership Businesses In Montana

Page 2 of 2

AREAS	New 1997	Changed 1997	1997 Total	New 1996	Changed 1996	1996 Total
Havre LFA	67	33	100	59	37	96
Blaine	15	4	19	13	11	24
Hill	48	26	74	41	20	61
Liberty	4	3	7	5	6	11
Helena LFA	199	111	310	267	119	386
Broadwater	12	5	17	24	7	31
Jefferson	22	10	32	28	16	44
Lewis & Clark	165	96	261	215	96	311
Kalispell LFA	442	226	668	466	231	697
Flathead	317	161	478	320	155	475
Lake	69	39	108	90	40	130
Lincoln	56	26	82	56	36	92
Lewistown LFA	47	32	79	67	46	113
Fergus	28	15	43	33	21	54
Golden Valley	2	3	5	3	0	3
Judith Basin	2	2	4	7	3	10
Musselshell	13	4	17	21	18	39
Petroleum	0	1	1	0	1	1
Wheatland	2	7	9	3	3	6
Miles City LFA	63	31	94	105	32	137
Carter	4	0	4	4	5	9
Custer	28	15	43	49	9	58
Fallon	3	7	10	11	7	18
Powder River	10	1	11	20	2	22
Rosebud	15	8	23	20	7	27
Treasure	3	0	3	1	2	3
Missoula LFA	547	251	798	623	249	872
Mineral	12	6	18	15	8	23
Missoula	367	175	542	378	163	541
Ravalli	118	54	172	170	56	226
Sanders	50	16	66	60	22	82
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	67	48	115	100	49	149
Choteau	14	11	25	11	11	22
Glacier	16	12	28	32	12	44
Pondera	9	1	10	14	5	19
Teton	17	16	33	23	10	33
Toole	11	8	19	20	11	31

Changed ownership businesses are successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which account for more than one-fourth of the total.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1997

(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	441.8	445.1	448.1	451.6	452.8	458.3	466.5	463.6	454.8	455.4	455.2	454.1	453.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	413.6	416.5	420.0	427.0	430.7	434.1	443.2	443.0	434.7	433.7	431.1	428.0	429.6
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	39.8	40.8	36.3	32.3	26.3	32.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	28.6	28.1	24.6	22.1	24.2	23.2	20.6	20.1	21.7	24.1	26.1	24.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	5.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.7%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1996

(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	432.8	437.8	440.8	444.9	445.9	452.7	459.2	455.8	447.0	446.5	445.3	442.2	445.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403.5	408.1	412.9	421.2	424.0	429.4	437.4	436.5	428.1	426.8	423.4	417.9	422.4
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	30.5	29.5	34.0	35.6	37.1	37.4	39.3	37.8	36.6	36.2	31.4	28.7	34.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.3	29.7	27.9	23.7	21.9	23.3	21.8	19.3	18.9	19.7	21.9	24.3	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.8%	6.8%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.3%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1995

(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	430.9	436.7	434.8	435.6	435.0	441.8	448.0	444.4	436.0	434.6	434.2	433.2	437.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	402.7	403.8	406.4	410.8	411.2	416.0	423.5	421.8	414.0	411.1	408.4	406.0	411.3
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.2	28.0	28.8	32.1	31.4	32.7	34.7	36.3	32.9	33.0	28.3	28.9	31.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	32.9	28.4	24.8	23.8	25.8	24.5	22.6	22.0	23.5	25.8	27.2	25.8
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.6%	7.5%	6.5%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1994

(IN THOUSANDS)

97BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	427.0	431.6	434.7	439.7	439.5	446.3	452.8	450.4	441.3	438.9	437.4	434.3	439.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	399.5	403.4	408.8	418.5	420.3	425.6	433.0	432.3	422.7	418.8	415.0	408.9	417.2
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.8	27.6	31.3	34.2	35.8	36.1	35.9	33.2	28.1	29.9	23.1	23.0	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	28.2	25.9	21.2	19.2	20.7	19.8	18.1	18.6	20.1	22.4	25.4	22.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.4%	6.5%	6.0%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.9%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1993

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	417.3	419.6	422.7	424.6	424.4	433.8	437.5	432.5	424.1	426.4	427.2	427.4	426.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	384.1	386.5	391.1	398.6	399.7	406.9	412.6	411.0	403.4	404.0	403.0	402.2	400.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	24.9	23.3	25.3	27.9	30.3	33.2	34.3	31.6	31.7	28.6	24.8	25.1	28.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.2	33.1	31.6	26.0	24.7	26.9	24.9	21.5	20.7	22.4	24.2	25.2	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY AD	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1992

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	412.2	415.1	418.9	421.8	421.6	430.0	432.3	426.9	419.1	419.7	421.6	418.8	422.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.7	380.2	385.7	393.7	394.4	400.5	405.1	402.3	394.4	393.6	393.7	389.2	393.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	25.6	27.5	32.3	34.0	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.8	34.4	30.2	28.6	28.3	31.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.5	34.9	33.2	28.1	27.2	29.5	27.2	24.6	24.7	26.1	27.9	29.6	29.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	8.4%	8.4%	7.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%	7.1%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY AD	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1991

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	397.3	399.5	402.3	404.7	403.3	411.0	414.6	412.0	405.8	406.8	409.4	411.6	407.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	365.5	366.1	368.6	375.8	376.9	382.5	387.7	387.6	381.1	380.3	379.8	379.7	378.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	22.9	22.1	26.7	30.4	31.0	36.3	37.8	34.7	31.4	33.0	25.1	24.9	29.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.8	33.4	33.7	28.9	26.4	28.5	26.9	24.4	24.7	26.5	29.6	31.9	29.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.4%	8.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	7.2%	7.8%	7.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY AD	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1990

(IN THOUSANDS)

94BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	398.0	399.4	401.8	403.6	401.9	407.8	408.5	403.7	395.4	397.2	398.5	397.0	401.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	371.8	371.9	375.3	381.2	380.5	384.4	386.9	383.9	374.7	374.2	372.6	369.1	377.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTUR	25.1	22.3	26.0	28.4	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.3	28.2	30.0	26.0	24.4	28.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.2	27.5	26.5	22.4	21.4	23.4	21.6	19.8	20.7	23.0	25.9	27.9	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.6%	6.9%	6.6%	5.6%	5.3%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	5.2%	5.8%	6.5%	7.0%	6.0%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY AD	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.0%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

1996 Current Population Survey Data

The following tables contain data from the 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS), a national monthly survey of about 60,000 households from which the national unemployment rate is derived. The CPS is one of the few current sources of information on demographic and economic characteristics on a subnational level. Data for the nation and all states is published each year by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the *Geographic Profile* bulletin.

Table 2 (page 43) and table 8 (page 42) are from preliminary data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1998. All other tables are revised data taken from the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*, 1996, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1998. Information on the nation and all other states can be found in that publication.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age and race. Age 16+

Table 12

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	Error range of rate (a)
Total	671	447	66.6%	423	63.0%	24	5.3%	4.7 - 5.9%
Men	327	238	72.9%	224	68.6%	14	5.9%	5.0 - 6.7%
Women	344	208	60.6%	199	57.8%	10	4.6%	3.8 - 5.4%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	50	27	54.5%	23	46.4%	4	14.7%	11.3 - 18.2%
White, both sexes	625	418	66.9%	399	63.8%	20	4.7%	4.1 - 5.3%
Men	305	223	73.2%	212	69.4%	12	5.2%	4.4 - 6.1%
Women	320	195	60.9%	187	58.4%	8	4.1%	3.3 - 4.9%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	45	26	56.5%	22	49.0%	3	13.2%	9.7 - 16.7%

(a) Error ranges are calculated at the 90-percent confidence interval, which means that if repeated samples were drawn from the same population and an error range constructed around each sample estimate, in 9 out of 10 cases the true value based on a complete census of the population would be contained within these error ranges

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Employed and unemployed persons by full- and part-time status, sex, age and race. Age 16+

Table 13

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Employed (a)									Unemployed	
	Full-time workers					Part-time workers				Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
	Total	At work			Not at work	Total	At work (b)		Not at work		
		35 hours or more	1 to 34 hours				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for noneconomic reasons			
			Economic reasons	Noneconomic reasons							
Total	322	276	7	27	13	101	13	79	9	19	4
Men	193	167	5	14	7	31	5	23	3	12	2
Women	129	109	2	13	5	70	8	56	6	-	-
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	7	6	(c)	1	(c)	16	2	14	1	-	-
White, both sexes	303	260	6	25	12	96	12	75	8	16	-

(a) Employed persons are classified as full- or part-time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they are at work during the reference week. Persons absent from work are classified according to their usual status.

(b) Includes some persons at work 35 hours or more classified by their reason for working part time.

(c) Less than 500 persons.

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Persons at work by sex, age and race. Age 16+

Table 18

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Hours of work								
	Total at work	1 to 14 hours	15 to 29 hours	30 to 34 hours	Total	35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 to 48 hours	49 hours and over
Total	402	31	57	34	280	24	122	45	89
Men	214	12	21	14	168	10	66	27	65
Women	188	19	37	20	112	15	55	18	24
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	22	6	7	3	6	1	4	1	1
White, both sexes	378	29	54	32	264	23	113	43	85

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Experienced labor force by class of worker, sex and race. Age 16+

Table 8

(Numbers in thousands)

Population Group	Agricultural Industries						Nonagricultural Industries									
	Total	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wege end salary								Self-employed	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private			Government					
								Total	Private household	Other	Total	Federal	State and local			
Experienced civilian labor force																
Both Sexes, 16 years and over	445	34	17	16	1	411	355	275	3	272	80	15	64	55	2	
Men, 16 years and over	238	24	13	11	0	214	181	143	1	142	38	9	29	33	0	
Women, 16 years and over	207	10	4	5	1	198	174	132	3	130	42	7	35	22	1	
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	26	2	2	0	0	24	23	22	1	21	1	0	1	1	0	
White, both sexes	417	33	17	16	1	385	330	262	3	259	68	12	56	53	2	
Employed																
Both Sexes, 16 years and over	423	33	16	16	1	390	335	259	3	256	76	14	62	54	2	
Men, 16 years and over	224	23	12	11	0	201	169	133	1	132	36	8	28	32	0	
Women, 16 years and over	199	10	4	5	1	189	166	126	3	124	40	6	33	22	1	
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	23	2	2	0	0	21	20	19	1	19	1	0	1	1	0	
White, both sexes	399	32	16	15	1	367	313	248	3	245	65	11	55	52	2	
Experienced unemployed																
Both Sexes, 16 years and over	22	1	1	0	0	21	20	16	0	16	4	1	3	1	0	
Men, 16 years and over	13	1	1	0	0	12	12	10	0	10	2	1	1	1	-	
Women, 16 years and over	9	0	0	0	-	9	8	6	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	
White, both sexes	19	1	1	0	0	18	17	14	0	14	3	1	2	1	0	
Unemployment rate																
Both Sexes, 16 years and over	5.0	3.1	5.2	0.5	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	7.7	5.8	5.0	8.8	4.1	1.9	2.3	
Men, 16 years and over	5.7	3.8	6.1	0.7	16.6	5.8	6.6	6.9	18.0	6.8	5.6	10.7	4.1	1.5	-	
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	1.1	2.5	0.0	-	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	6.5	4.0	2.4	2.6	
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	11.3	7.1	6.4	0.1	14.5	11.7	12.0	10.5	11.6	10.5	34.2	64.3	29.0	5.6	-	
White, both sexes	4.5	3.2	5.5	0.5	8.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	8.7	5.4	3.8	8.1	2.9	1.8	2.3	

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of employed persons by sex, race and industry. Age 16+

Table 17

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Total employed (a)		Nonagricultural industries											Agriculture
	Number (In thousands)	Percent	Total (b)	Total (c)	Construction	Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers							Government	
						Total	Manufacturing		Transportation, communications, and public utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services, except private household		
							Durables	Nondurables						
Total	423	100.0%	91.5%	60.4%	5.1%	6.1%	4.1%	2.0%	3.9%	20.5%	3.6%	19.8%	17.9%	7.8%
Men	224	100.0%	89.4%	58.9%	8.4%	8.6%	6.2%	2.4%	5.1%	19.7%	1.6%	13.4%	16.0%	10.4%
Women	199	100.0%	93.9%	62.2%	1.4%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	2.7%	21.5%	5.8%	27.1%	20.1%	4.9%
White, both sexes	399	100.0%	91.4%	61.4%	5.1%	6.2%	4.1%	2.1%	4.1%	21.0%	3.6%	20.1%	16.4%	8.0%

(a) Includes private household workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers and mining

(b) Includes self-employed and unpaid family workers and mining

(c) Includes mining

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of employed persons by sex, race and occupation. Age 16+

Table 15

Population group	Total Employed		Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales and administrative support			Operators, fabricators and laborers					
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Service occupations	Precision production, craft, and repair	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	Farming, forestry, and fishing
Total	423	100.0%	12.8%	13.3%	2.4%	11.9%	13.5%	16.5%	8.9%	3.3%	5.2%	3.9%	8.3%
Men	224	100.0%	14.1%	11.5%	1.9%	11.8%	3.4%	9.8%	15.8%	4.3%	9.3%	6.2%	12.1%
Women	199	100.0%	11.3%	15.3%	3.0%	12.0%	24.8%	24.1%	1.5%	2.1%	0.6%	1.2%	4.1%
White, both sexes	399	100.0%	13.1%	13.5%	2.5%	12.2%	13.2%	16.2%	8.8%	3.3%	5.2%	3.7%	8.3%

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex and race. Age 16+

Table 2

(Numbers in thousands)

Table 2

(Numbers in thousands)

Population Group	Not in Labor Force								
	Total	Want a Job							Other not in Labor Force
		Total	Recent Job Searchers					No Recent Job Search	
			Total	Available for Work			Not Available Last Week		
				Total	Discouraged	Others			
Both Sexes, 16 years & over	224	20	8	5	2	4	3	12	205
Men, 16 years & over	89	9	4	3	1	2	1	5	80
Women, 16 years & over	136	11	4	3	1	2	2	7	124
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	23	4	2	1	0	1	1	2	19
White, both sexes, 16 years & over	207	15	7	4	1	3	3	8	192
Men, 16 years & older	82	7	3	2	1	1	1	3	75
Women, 16 years & older	125	9	4	2	0	2	1	5	116
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	20	3	1	1	0	1	1	2	17

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of unemployed persons by sex, age, race and reason for unemployment. Age 16+

Table 21

Population Group	Total unemployed		Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs (a)				
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Total	On temporary layoff	Job leavers	Reentrants	New Entrants
Total	24	100.0%	45.0%	21.6%	15.2%	34.3%	5.5%
Men	14	100.0%	53.9%	28.3%	12.8%	29.7%	3.7%
White, both sexes	20	100.0%	46.6%	22.4%	16.2%	33.1%	4.1%

(a) Formerly called "job losers."

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of unemployed persons by sex, age, race and duration of unemployment. Age 16+

Table 22

Population group	Total unemployed		15 weeks and over						
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
							Total	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks and over
Total	24	100.0%	38.1%	31.5%	30.4%	15.3%	15.1%	4.8%	10.3%
Men	14	100.0%	36.0%	30.7%	33.4%	17.6%	15.8%	4.4%	11.5%
White, both sexes	20	100.0%	38.8%	31.2%	30.1%	16.7%	13.3%	4.2%	9.1%

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1996 Annual Averages

Persons at work 1 to 34 hours by sex, race, reason for working less than 35 hours, and usual status.

Table 19

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Usually work full time						Usually work part time							
	Total	Slack work or business conditions	Vacation or personal day	Holiday, legal or religious	Weather related curtailment	Other reasons (a)	Total	Slack work or business conditions	Could only find part-time work	Child-care problems	Other family or personal obligations	In school or training	Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	Other reasons (b)
Total	34	5	10	2	1	15	88	5	8	1	24	22	9	19
Men	19	4	6	1	1	8	27	2	3	(c)	1	9	5	6
Women	14	1	5	1	(c)	7	62	3	5	1	22	13	4	13
White, both sexes	31	5	10	2	1	14	87	5	7	1	23	22	9	19

(a) Includes seasonal work, job started or ended, own illness, child-care problems, other family or personal obligations, labor dispute, in school or training, civic or military duty, and all other reasons.

(b) Includes seasonal work, health and medical limitations, full-time work week less than 35 hours, and all other reasons.

(c) Less than 500 persons.

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.



Current
Employment
Statistics

MONTANA STATEWIDE ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY JOBS

(THOUSANDS OF JOBS)

	1960	1970	1980	*1990	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	166.8	201.4	280.4	297.2	340.2	350.8	360.3	365.6
MINING	7.4	6.6	8.8	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
METAL MINING	4.5	4.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
COAL & NONMETAL***	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
COAL MINING	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
NONMETAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	2.2	1.8	4.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.0	11.0	14.5	10.4	14.9	16.1	17.1	17.9
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION	4.3	2.6	4.6	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	2.8	4.7	3.9	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6
SPECIAL TRADE	3.9	3.7	6.0	4.7	6.9	7.7	8.3	8.9
MANUFACTURING	20.4	23.9	24.2	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.1
DURABLE GOODS	12.7	15.5	15.2	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.8	14.9
LUMBER & WOOD	7.3	8.2	9.2	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1
PRIMARY METAL	3.8	4.7	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	7.7	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2
FOOD & KINDRED	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	19.0	17.4	22.4	20.1	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.1
TRANSPORTATION	13.0	11.2	13.1	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.6
COMMUN. & PUBLIC UTIL.	6.0	6.2	9.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	40.5	48.1	72.3	78.9	92.6	96.1	98.4	99.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	8.7	9.8	17.8	15.9	17.7	18.4	18.5	18.7
RETAIL TRADE	31.8	38.3	54.5	63.0	74.9	77.8	79.9	80.3
GEN. MDSE., APPAREL***	5.9	7.0	8.3	8.9	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
FOOD STORES	4.9	5.6	7.9	9.7	10.3	10.6	10.7	11.0
AUTO DEALERS, SERV. STATIONS	6.6	7.9	7.7	8.6	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.7
EATING & DRINKING	7.8	10.4	19.7	23.7	28.9	30.0	31.0	31.0
FINANCE, INS., REAL ESTATE	6.9	8.1	12.9	13.4	15.6	15.5	16.1	16.4
SERVICES	23.1	33.7	55.1	74.5	91.7	96.6	101.7	104.8
HOTEL & LODGING PLACES	3.0	4.0	6.8	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERV.	NA	11.1	18.2	25.8	30.6	31.4	32.2	32.5
GOVERNMENT	38.5	52.6	70.2	71.4	76.3	76.9	77.0	76.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	9.9	11.9	13.8	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	NA	NA	19.0	20.8	22.4	22.4	22.8	23.1
STATE EDUCATION	NA	NA	NA	9.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	12.0
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT**	NA	NA	NA	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NA	NA	37.4	36.6	40.3	41.3	41.4	41.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	NA	NA	NA	23.2	25.7	26.2	26.2	26.3
OTHER LOCAL GOVT.**	NA	NA	NA	13.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	14.7

SOURCE: R & A CES-790 PROGRAM 97 BMK

*Employment within a selected industry may not be comparable prior to 1987 because of revision of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) that took place that year

**Items marked with an ** are produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators.

***These items became separate after 1990

NA=Not Available



Current
Employment
Statistics

STATEWIDE ALL WORKERS/FEMALE WORKERS ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (IN THOUSANDS)

97BM

1997

1996

	ALL Workers	Female Workers	ALL Workers	Female Workers
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	365.6	180.4	360.3	178.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	288.8	139.6	283.3	137.2
MINING	5.4	0.6	5.4	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	17.9	2.0	17.1	1.8
MANUFACTURING	24.1	5.6	23.9	5.4
DURABLE GOODS	14.9	2.9	14.8	2.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.1	0.8	7.2	0.9
NONDURABLE	9.2	2.8	9.1	2.7
FOOD & KINDRED	2.6	0.6	2.6	0.5
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	21.1	5.8	20.8	5.8
TRANSPORTATION	13.6	3.4	13.2	3.4
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	7.5	2.4	7.6	2.4
TRADE	99.0	47.1	98.4	46.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.7	4.5	18.5	4.5
RETAIL TRADE	80.3	42.6	79.9	42.4
FIRE	16.4	11.7	16.1	11.3
SERVICES	104.8	66.8	101.7	65.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	76.8	40.8	77.0	41.0
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.7	5.2	12.9	5.5
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23.1	11.8	22.8	11.3
STATE EDUCATION	12.0	6.5	11.6	6.1
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.0	23.8	41.4	24.2
LOCAL EDUCATION	26.3	17.2	26.2	17.4

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA. REVISED TO 1997 BENCHMARKS. PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS BY: THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA.

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

1997 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY JOBS

(in thousands)

BMK 97

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	349.9	352.0	354.5	359.2	367.7	370.0	369.2	371.7	375.8	374.6	372.0	370.3	365.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	272.3	272.9	275.2	280.1	288.5	297.0	300.3	301.6	298.8	294.9	292.1	291.3	288.8
MINING	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4
METAL MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
GOLD & SILVER MINING	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	13.3	13.4	13.7	15.7	18.0	19.1	20.4	21.5	21.3	21.0	19.8	18.1	17.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.6
SPECIAL TRADE	6.9	6.9	7.2	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.0	8.9
MANUFACTURING	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.1
DURABLE GOODS	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODS.	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1
LOGGING*	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
SAWMILLS & PLANNING	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
STONE, CLAY, GLASS*	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
PRIMARY METAL IND.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.2
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORT & PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.2	21.3	20.9	20.5	21.4	21.4	21.7	21.7	21.1
TRANSPORTATION	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.3	12.9	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.6
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
COMMUNICATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
TRADE	94.5	94.4	95.1	96.0	99.1	101.7	102.7	103.3	101.7	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.7
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0
RETAIL TRADE	76.5	76.4	77.0	77.4	80.2	82.7	83.7	84.3	82.8	80.8	80.7	81.0	80.3
HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.3	8.4
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.1
FOOD STORES	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.7
NEW, USED CAR DEALERS	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
GAS STATIONS	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
EATING & DRINKING	28.5	28.9	29.5	29.9	31.2	32.6	33.1	33.6	32.8	31.0	30.2	30.1	31.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16.0	18.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.4
SERVICES	99.8	100.1	101.2	103.0	104.6	108.1	109.0	109.1	107.3	105.8	104.3	105.3	104.8
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.8	11.0	11.5	11.7	10.7	9.3	8.6	8.7	9.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.8
HEALTH SERVICES	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	77.8	79.1	79.3	79.1	79.2	73.0	68.9	70.1	77.0	79.7	79.9	79.0	76.8
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	13.0	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.7
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23.4	24.4	24.3	24.1	23.0	20.2	19.8	20.5	24.1	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.1
STATE EDUCATION	12.2	13.1	12.9	12.8	11.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.0
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT*	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.4	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.2	39.3	35.3	35.8	39.5	42.2	42.8	42.6	41.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.2	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	23.9	19.6	19.4	24.6	27.7	28.4	28.3	26.3
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT*	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.7

DATA IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE 58872 IS PRINTED 58 9)

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION REVISED TO 1997 BENCHMARKS PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BY THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH & ANALYSIS MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY FOR USE AS ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SOURCE Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

1996 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY JOBS

(in thousands)

BMK 97

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	343.8	346.2	349.8	355.8	362.6	366.7	363.9	368.1	370.4	368.3	365.6	382.5	360.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	268.1	268.4	271.2	276.3	282.9	292.0	294.1	297.0	292.8	288.5	284.9	283.4	283.3
MINING	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
METAL MINING	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
GOLD & SILVER MINING	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
COAL MINING	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	13.2	13.1	13.8	15.7	17.1	18.6	19.0	19.8	19.9	20.3	18.7	16.1	17.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.9	5.0	3.3	3.9
SPECIAL TRADE	6.9	6.7	7.0	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.3
MANUFACTURING	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.3	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.1	23.9
DURABLE GOODS	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.4	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODS.	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2
LOGGING*	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
STONE, CLAY, GLASS*	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
PRIMARY METAL IND.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
TRANSPORT & PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.7	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.8
TRANSPORTATION	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
COMMUNICATIONS	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
TRADE	94.0	93.5	94.4	96.1	98.9	101.1	101.9	103.1	101.2	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.5
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
RETAIL TRADE	76.0	75.4	76.2	77.6	80.1	82.4	83.4	84.6	82.7	80.1	80.0	80.4	79.9
HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.2	8.8
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.2
FOOD STORES	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3
NEW, USED CAR DEALERS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
GAS STATIONS	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
EATING & DRINKING	29.0	28.8	29.4	30.2	31.3	32.6	33.4	33.9	32.7	30.8	30.1	29.9	31.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.6	16.1
SERVICES	96.4	97.8	98.7	100.0	101.4	105.2	105.8	106.3	104.3	102.0	100.6	101.4	101.7
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.9	11.1	11.8	11.9	10.7	8.8	7.9	8.0	9.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.4
HEALTH SERVICES	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.3	32.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	75.7	77.8	78.6	79.5	79.7	74.7	69.8	71.1	77.6	79.8	80.7	79.1	77.0
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.7	12.8	12.2	12.1	12.9
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	22.7	20.1	20.1	20.9	23.9	24.5	24.4	23.8	22.8
STATE EDUCATION	11.5	12.4	12.7	12.6	11.5	8.9	8.7	9.5	12.1	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.6
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT*	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.5	42.5	43.0	43.5	43.8	40.7	35.6	36.1	40.0	42.5	44.1	43.2	41.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	27.6	28.5	28.9	28.8	28.9	23.7	19.2	19.0	24.6	27.9	28.5	28.6	26.2
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT*	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.7	14.9	17.0	16.4	17.1	15.4	14.7	15.6	14.6	15.2

DATA IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE: 58872 IS PRINTED 58 9)

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION REVISED TO 1996 BENCHMARKS PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BY THE RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA.

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SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

Montana Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1997 for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

PRODUCTION WORKERS

(in thousands)

97BM

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	228.6	229.2	230.9	235.3	243.2	251.1	253.8	254.9	251.6	247.5	244.4	243.8	242.9
MINING	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3
CONSTRUCTION*	9.9	10.0	10.5	12.1	14.4	15.3	16.5	17.4	17.4	17.2	16.0	14.5	14.3
MANUFACTURING	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0
NONDURABLE	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.1	18.5	18.2	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.7
TRANSPORTATION*	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
COMM-UTILITIES*	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
TRADE*	82.8	82.9	83.3	84.2	87.1	89.3	90.0	90.5	88.8	87.0	86.8	87.2	86.7
WHOLESALE TRADE*	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.7
RETAIL TRADE*	67.8	67.8	68.0	68.6	71.2	73.3	74.0	74.5	72.9	71.2	71.0	71.3	71.0
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.8
SERVICES*	84.0	84.4	85.5	86.9	88.3	92.2	93.2	93.4	91.2	89.2	87.6	88.3	88.7

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	337.44	345.16	341.46	343.49	351.95	352.95	354.47	361.55	362.51	361.58	360.79	357.12	352.91
MINING	666.80	674.78	663.77	701.35	713.93	708.18	686.74	672.78	723.72	701.82	730.04	746.06	699.25
CONSTRUCTION*	517.44	547.41	537.86	547.75	632.82	603.82	613.04	644.81	644.81	646.00	600.40	588.19	601.92
MANUFACTURING	510.51	521.14	515.97	521.53	523.37	521.51	509.00	539.74	540.83	546.72	542.53	560.87	529.87
DURABLE GOODS	482.89	496.25	485.55	489.06	498.54	497.31	483.69	519.27	523.11	521.48	518.11	538.02	504.40
NONDURABLE	566.96	572.60	583.76	590.83	577.15	575.79	570.19	586.93	578.83	604.98	596.26	610.08	584.50
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	580.32	561.44	553.34	548.41	554.40	571.35	575.25	583.60	570.36	564.54	574.81	565.85	566.96
TRANSPORTATION*	499.52	506.73	507.09	501.02	508.13	515.31	524.00	533.98	520.13	514.75	519.17	516.80	513.94
COMM-UTILITIES*	727.47	661.54	638.72	635.80	636.34	673.31	665.22	669.64	663.92	655.12	677.45	654.24	663.32
TRADE*	243.10	249.69	249.11	252.57	256.06	258.76	262.11	266.76	262.77	258.09	259.30	259.30	256.31
WHOLESALE TRADE*	429.09	451.08	443.20	445.11	456.69	450.18	454.61	461.35	459.04	447.86	450.33	449.24	449.90
RETAIL TRADE*	201.75	205.15	205.98	209.33	211.48	216.46	219.62	225.45	220.70	216.01	216.37	216.65	214.23
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	352.76	371.68	365.82	352.59	352.36	364.32	356.00	361.22	363.43	367.84	386.03	375.84	363.96
SERVICES*	303.39	310.96	307.69	306.19	305.91	306.18	309.06	309.17	310.36	311.55	311.98	309.52	308.29

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	10.85	10.82	10.84	10.87	10.93	10.86	10.84	10.89	11.12	11.16	11.17	11.16	10.96
MINING	16.67	15.99	16.15	16.90	16.45	16.28	16.39	16.29	16.87	16.71	16.86	17.23	16.57
CONSTRUCTION*	15.68	15.42	15.59	15.74	15.90	15.89	15.80	15.87	16.08	15.99	15.80	15.94	15.84
MANUFACTURING	13.09	13.16	13.23	13.17	13.15	13.27	13.43	13.36	13.42	13.27	13.33	13.45	13.28
DURABLE GOODS	12.35	12.50	12.45	12.35	12.34	12.59	12.83	12.79	12.79	12.75	12.73	12.81	12.61
NONDURABLE	14.65	14.57	14.93	14.92	15.03	14.84	14.81	14.71	14.88	14.37	14.65	14.88	14.76
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	14.88	14.47	14.60	14.47	14.40	14.65	14.49	14.59	14.70	14.74	14.93	14.93	14.65
TRANSPORTATION*	13.18	13.06	13.24	13.15	13.13	13.35	13.10	13.25	13.44	13.37	13.52	13.60	13.28
COMM-UTILITIES*	17.70	17.05	17.17	17.00	16.79	16.96	16.97	16.91	16.98	17.24	17.46	17.40	17.14
TRADE*	8.56	8.61	8.59	8.62	8.68	8.54	8.51	8.55	8.73	8.69	8.76	8.76	8.63
WHOLESALE TRADE*	12.19	12.60	12.38	12.33	12.41	12.30	12.32	12.27	12.44	12.27	12.44	12.41	12.36
RETAIL TRADE*	7.50	7.46	7.49	7.53	7.58	7.49	7.47	7.54	7.69	7.66	7.70	7.71	7.57
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	10.05	10.10	10.05	9.74	9.87	9.90	10.00	10.09	10.18	10.45	10.49	10.44	10.11
SERVICES*	10.39	10.40	10.43	10.45	10.30	10.24	10.20	10.17	10.38	10.49	10.54	10.60	10.38

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	31.1	31.9	31.5	31.6	32.2	32.5	32.7	33.2	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.0	32.2
MINING	40.0	42.2	41.1	41.5	43.4	43.5	41.9	41.3	42.9	42.0	43.3	43.3	42.2
CONSTRUCTION*	33.0	35.5	34.5	34.8	39.8	38.0	38.8	40.6	40.1	40.4	38.0	36.9	38.0
MANUFACTURING	39.0	39.6	39.0	39.6	39.8	39.3	37.9	40.4	40.3	41.2	40.7	41.7	39.9
DURABLE GOODS	39.1	39.7	39.0	39.6	40.4	39.5	37.7	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.7	42.0	40.0
NONDURABLE	38.7	39.3	39.1	39.6	38.4	38.8	38.5	39.9	38.9	42.1	40.7	41.0	39.6
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	39.0	38.8	37.9	37.9	38.5	39.0	39.7	40.0	38.8	38.3	38.5	37.9	38.7
TRANSPORTATION*	37.9	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.7	38.6	40.0	40.3	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.0	38.7
COMM-UTILITIES*	41.1	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.9	39.7	39.2	39.6	39.1	38.0	38.8	37.6	38.7
TRADE*	28.4	29.0	29.0	29.3	29.5	30.3	30.8	31.2	30.1	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7
WHOLESALE TRADE*	35.2	35.8	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.4
RETAIL TRADE*	26.9	27.5	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.9	28.7	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.3
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	35.1	36.8	36.4	36.2	35.7	36.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.2	36.8	36.0	36.0
SERVICES*	29.2	29.9	29.5	29.3	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.4	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.2	29.7

Selected Industries series began January 1950, Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue)

Revised to 1997 Benchmarks

*Items marked with an * are produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators

SOURCE Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication



Montana Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1996 for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

PRODUCTION WORKERS

(in thousands)

97BM

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	226.3	226.5	228.3	232.5	238.8	247.8	250.0	252.8	247.9	243.6	239.5	238.1	239.3
MINING	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
CONSTRUCTION*	10.4	10.2	10.8	12.5	13.8	15.0	15.4	16.1	16.0	16.5	14.9	12.5	13.7
MANUFACTURING	17.4	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.9	17.5	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.5
DURABLE GOODS	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.6	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	12.0
NONDURABLE	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.7	19.0	18.5	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.7
TRANSPORTATION*	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0
COMM-UTILITIES*	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
TRADE*	82.5	81.9	82.7	84.4	87.2	89.1	89.9	91.0	89.1	86.9	86.4	86.7	86.5
WHOLESALE TRADE*	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
RETAIL TRADE*	67.6	67.0	67.6	69.0	71.5	73.4	74.4	75.5	73.7	71.4	70.8	71.3	71.1
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.4
SERVICES*	81.6	83.2	83.9	84.7	86.1	90.4	91.2	91.8	89.1	86.1	84.6	85.4	86.5

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	325.00	326.46	328.34	332.53	332.75	346.37	341.90	346.29	351.10	351.54	345.67	347.32	340.16
MINING	677.58	681.28	678.94	676.90	651.13	696.00	654.26	692.37	707.11	681.12	677.10	689.28	680.43
CONSTRUCTION*	500.77	495.86	523.92	536.64	570.72	581.88	576.06	599.76	620.55	633.18	576.82	576.16	572.25
MANUFACTURING	515.09	517.57	503.87	495.88	486.41	513.61	497.42	504.01	520.07	520.10	507.78	520.47	508.30
DURABLE GOODS	493.02	507.50	487.43	479.81	476.77	498.56	482.94	488.95	510.75	509.18	496.25	494.79	493.52
NONDURABLE	564.03	539.36	541.31	532.06	508.01	549.34	532.10	534.98	539.49	542.96	529.29	570.91	540.00
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	549.82	555.38	571.53	573.70	576.70	595.36	594.28	595.76	586.58	573.60	574.77	567.62	576.42
TRANSPORTATION*	520.13	519.51	502.68	508.48	513.41	538.80	547.83	535.39	529.43	521.04	503.50	501.27	519.35
COMM-UTILITIES*	602.80	620.50	693.36	689.62	688.90	695.55	674.73	700.40	689.39	669.14	705.76	686.31	676.09
TRADE*	232.56	236.64	238.04	243.48	243.48	255.66	254.59	256.56	253.80	250.16	248.51	249.02	247.16
WHOLESALE TRADE*	408.96	410.87	405.20	418.83	421.03	438.14	442.08	445.65	449.92	430.67	434.16	428.84	427.79
RETAIL TRADE*	193.50	197.38	201.38	204.61	204.96	216.21	214.91	217.86	212.33	210.56	207.08	210.19	208.12
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	356.18	353.50	347.30	340.69	336.86	357.83	342.76	346.37	362.71	346.02	347.42	360.99	350.39
SERVICES*	285.28	284.60	284.78	289.42	287.62	292.27	290.85	292.04	297.60	300.09	302.81	312.27	293.63

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	10.45	10.43	10.49	10.59	10.53	10.56	10.52	10.59	10.77	10.85	10.87	10.82	10.63
MINING	16.21	16.03	16.60	16.55	16.92	16.00	15.11	15.70	15.89	15.84	16.16	16.49	16.01
CONSTRUCTION*	14.39	14.29	14.80	14.99	15.26	14.92	15.08	15.30	15.75	15.79	15.76	15.96	15.26
MANUFACTURING	13.14	13.07	13.02	12.88	12.70	12.97	12.92	12.99	13.10	12.97	13.02	13.21	13.00
DURABLE GOODS	12.45	12.50	12.34	12.24	12.07	12.31	12.32	12.41	12.58	12.48	12.50	12.59	12.40
NONDURABLE	14.65	14.46	14.63	14.38	14.23	14.61	14.42	14.42	14.31	14.03	14.19	14.49	14.40
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	14.78	14.81	15.08	14.95	14.60	14.82	14.88	14.87	14.90	14.79	14.76	14.63	14.82
TRANSPORTATION*	14.78	14.81	15.08	14.94	14.60	14.81	14.82	14.82	14.85	14.67	14.70	14.48	14.78
COMM-UTILITIES*	16.47	16.68	17.12	16.82	16.64	16.64	16.66	17.00	16.98	17.07	17.13	17.03	16.86
TRADE*	8.16	8.16	8.18	8.31	8.31	8.41	8.32	8.33	8.46	8.48	8.54	8.47	8.35
WHOLESALE TRADE*	11.36	11.35	11.35	11.57	11.86	12.07	12.28	12.11	12.16	11.93	12.06	12.08	11.85
RETAIL TRADE*	7.22	7.23	7.27	7.36	7.32	7.43	7.31	7.36	7.45	7.52	7.53	7.48	7.38
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	10.09	10.10	9.98	9.79	9.68	9.75	9.71	9.84	9.91	9.83	9.87	9.89	9.87
SERVICES*	9.77	9.78	9.82	9.98	9.85	9.71	9.76	9.80	9.92	10.07	10.23	10.34	9.92

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
PRIVATE													
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS*	31.1	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.6	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.4	31.8	32.1	32.0
MINING	41.8	42.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	43.5	43.3	44.1	44.5	43.0	41.9	41.8	42.5
CONSTRUCTION*	34.8	34.7	35.4	35.8	37.4	39.0	38.2	39.2	39.4	40.1	36.6	36.1	37.5
MANUFACTURING	39.2	39.6	38.7	38.5	38.3	39.6	38.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.0	39.4	39.1
DURABLE GOODS	39.6	40.6	39.5	39.2	39.5	40.5	39.2	39.4	40.6	40.8	39.7	39.3	39.8
NONDURABLE	38.5	37.3	37.0	37.0	35.7	37.6	36.9	37.1	37.7	38.7	37.3	39.4	37.5
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES*	37.2	37.5	37.9	38.4	39.5	40.2	40.1	40.2	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.0
TRANSPORTATION*	37.5	37.7	36.4	36.9	38.4	39.3	39.9	39.6	38.9	39.0	38.0	38.5	38.3
COMM-UTILITIES*	36.6	37.2	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.8	40.5	41.2	40.6	39.2	41.2	40.3	40.1
TRADE*	28.5	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.3	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.0	29.5	29.1	29.4	29.6
WHOLESALE TRADE*	36.0	36.2	35.7	36.2	35.5	36.3	36.0	36.8	37.0	36.1	36.0	35.5	36.1
RETAIL TRADE*	26.8	27.3	27.7	27.8	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.6	28.5	28.0	27.5	28.1	28.2
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST*	35.3	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	36.7	35.3	35.2	36.6	35.2	35.2	36.5	35.5
SERVICES*	29.2	29.1	29.0	29.0	29.2	30.1	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.6	30.2	29.6

Selected Industries series began January 1950. Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue)

Revised to 1997 Benchmarks

*Items marked with an * are produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators

SOURCE Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN MONTANA BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1997

UI

Unemployment
Insurance

(Preliminary)*

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STATEWIDE	SIC CODE	ESTAB- LISH- MENTS	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL WAGES PAID (\$)	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE (\$)
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES		35,444	354,538	7,776,356,851	21,934
PRIVATE		32,666	284,792	5,957,655,980	20,919
AGRI, FOREST, FISH		887	4,390	71,421,600	16,269
AGRI PRODUCTION-CROPS	01	112	824	12,893,281	15,647
AGRI PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	02	230	1,665	28,473,012	17,100
AGRI SERVICES	07	467	1,656	23,512,651	14,198
FORESTRY	08	73	212	6,367,741	30,036
FISH-HUNT-TRAP	09	5	31	174,915	5,642
MINING		357	5,366	236,831,329	44,136
METAL MINING	10	54	1,902	87,813,741	46,169
BITUM COAL & LIGNITE MINING	12	10	984	54,009,708	54,887
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	13	236	1,693	63,770,206	37,666
MINING & QUARRYING-NONMETAL	14	57	786	31,237,674	39,742
CONSTRUCTION		4,137	17,789	481,749,136	27,081
GENERAL BUILDING	15	1,403	5,295	137,509,234	25,969
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	16	404	3,590	124,151,011	34,582
SPECIAL TRADE	17	2,330	8,903	220,088,891	24,720
MANUFACTURING		1,550	24,111	676,631,908	28,063
FOOD PRODUCTS	20	155	2,623	66,981,469	25,536
TEXTILES	22	5	11	138,794	12,617
APPAREL	23	41	632	9,136,406	14,456
LUMBER	24	524	7,136	201,851,840	28,286
FURNITURE	25	39	452	9,416,164	20,832
PAPER	26	5	883	40,447,399	45,806
PRINTING, PUBLISHING	27	244	3,068	62,364,295	20,327
CHEMICALS	28	31	593	19,220,298	32,411
PETROLEUM, COAL	29	12	975	54,425,260	55,820
RUBBER, MISC. PLASTIC	30	34	364	7,785,754	21,389
LEATHER	31	13	97	1,412,628	14,563
STONE, CLAY, GLASS	32	81	1,021	29,942,400	29,326
PRIMARY METAL	33	19	1,053	39,160,883	37,189
FABRICATED METAL	34	73	769	19,862,198	25,828
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	35	101	1,790	50,154,870	28,019
ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	36	26	246	6,676,830	27,141
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	23	534	15,208,123	28,479
INSTRUMENTS	38	33	360	8,992,593	24,979
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	39	91	1,499	33,453,704	22,317
TRANS., COMMUN., UTILITIES		1,763	17,908	531,915,154	29,703
LOCAL-URBAN TRANSPORTATION	41	124	1,458	14,667,519	10,060
TRUCKING, WAREHOUSE	42	789	5,631	144,081,043	25,587
WATER TRANSPORTATION	44	14	44	570,836	12,973
AIR TRANSPORTATION	45	136	2,239	59,652,823	26,642
PIPELINES (EXCEPT NATURAL GAS)	46	18	125	6,527,286	52,218
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	47	172	924	19,437,500	21,036
COMMUNICATIONS	48	275	3,559	110,256,792	30,979
ELECTRICAL-GAS-SANITARY SERVICES	49	235	3,926	176,721,355	45,013

SOURCE Covered Employment (ES-202) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available October 1998

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN MONTANA BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1997

UI

Unemployment
Insurance

(Preliminary)*

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STATEWIDE	SIC CODE	ESTAB- LISH- MENTS	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL WAGES PAID (\$)	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE (\$)
WHOLESALE TRADE		2,511	18,250	499,344,590	27,361
DURABLE GOODS	50	1,374	9,659	279,928,152	28,981
NONDURABLE	51	1,137	8,591	219,416,438	25,540
RETAIL TRADE		7,529	80,274	1,037,716,949	12,927
BUILDING MATERIALS, GARDEN	52	498	4,169	83,289,373	19,978
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53	164	8,409	115,283,907	13,709
FOOD STORES	54	638	10,990	154,153,431	14,026
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,002	11,642	229,137,886	19,682
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	56	414	2,234	24,560,938	10,994
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	57	579	3,293	62,858,108	19,088
EATING & DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS	58	2,630	30,999	254,570,753	8,212
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	1,604	8,535	113,862,553	13,340
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE		2,664	16,108	436,446,294	27,095
BANKING	60	351	6,158	157,566,300	25,587
CREDIT AGENCIES	61	159	808	24,734,245	30,611
SECURITY-COMMODITY BROKERS, SERVICES	62	159	807	53,235,725	65,967
INSURANCE CARRIERS	63	235	1,891	59,229,650	31,321
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	64	576	2,245	59,009,274	26,284
REAL ESTATE	65	1,093	3,460	55,410,606	16,014
HOLDING & INVESTMENTS	67	91	737	27,260,494	36,988
SERVICES		11,181	100,414	1,980,698,288	19,725
HOTELS & LODGING	70	671	9,030	97,390,974	10,785
PERSONAL SERVICE	72	581	2,688	35,934,936	13,368
BUSINESS SERVICE	73	1,519	12,680	190,289,780	15,007
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES	75	799	3,916	71,693,828	18,307
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICE	76	397	1,378	27,998,925	20,318
MOTION PICTURES	78	208	1,680	31,088,078	18,504
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	867	6,898	75,750,027	10,981
HEALTH SERVICES	80	1,783	32,418	840,849,490	25,937
LEGAL SERVICES	81	631	2,408	81,529,919	33,857
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	185	3,029	52,987,022	17,493
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	975	10,274	136,762,562	13,311
MUSEUMS, ZOOS, ETC.	84	50	225	2,486,343	11,050
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	569	6,113	102,884,550	16,830
ENGINEERING, ACCOUNTING, MGMT. SERV.	87	1,469	6,932	222,616,687	32,114
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	88	418	608	6,417,094	10,554
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	59	129	4,018,073	31,147
NONCLASSIFIABLE	99	86	179	4,898,200	27,364
GOVERNMENT		2,261	69,745	1,818,700,871	26,076
STATE		497	19,159	499,542,208	26,073
LOCAL		905	37,929	841,022,402	22,173
FEDERAL		859	12,656	478,136,261	37,779

SOURCE Covered Employment (ES-202) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available October 1998



MONTANA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE

<u>CALENDAR YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE</u>
1970	\$118.36
1971	\$124.64
1972	\$129.91
1973	\$136.68
1974	\$146.84
1975	\$163.67
1976	\$173.82
1977	\$187.68
1978	\$198.32
1979	\$219.12
1980	\$241.32
1981	\$262.62
1982	\$277.22
1983	\$286.32
1984	\$292.55
1985	\$298.58
1986	\$301.69
1987	\$308.37
1988	\$317.52
1989	\$323.20
1990	\$335.52
1991	\$349.07
1992	\$362.28
1993	\$372.64
1994	\$380.32
1995	\$384.14
1996	\$395.66
1997	\$410.63

The average annual wage is calculated by dividing total wages paid by all covered employers as reported on Unemployment Insurance Contribution reports by the average monthly number of individuals employed as reported on such contribution reports. The average annual wage divided by 52, rounded to the nearest cent, is the average weekly wage.

Data for 1972 forward includes private nonprofit employment (reimbursable); 1975 forward also includes state and local government employment.

This average weekly wage is produced by state statute to determine the maximum and minimum benefit amounts for unemployment insurance benefits. It is also used to determine the maximum benefit amount for workers' compensation benefits.

Computed and published by the Office of Research & Analysis, Montana Department of Labor & Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624; (406) 444-2430.

SOURCE: Covered employment (ES-202) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

Section V
Tables – By County

1997 COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MONTANA

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1997	APRIL 1, 1990 (CENSUS)	APRIL 1, 1980 (CENSUS)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	1997/1990 CHANGE
MONTANA	878,810	799,065	786,690	694,409	79,745
BEAVERHEAD	9,012	8,424	8,186	8,187	588
BIG HORN	12,617	11,337	11,096	10,057	1,280
BLAINE	7,081	6,728	6,999	6,727	353
BROADWATER	4,083	3,318	3,267	2,526	765
CARBON	9,425	8,080	8,099	7,080	1,345
CARTER	1,503	1,503	1,799	1,956	0
CASCADE	79,134	77,691	80,696	81,804	1,443
CHOUTEAU	5,236	5,452	6,092	6,473	(216)
CUSTER	12,115	11,697	13,109	12,174	418
DANIELS	2,057	2,266	2,835	3,083	(209)
DAWSON	9,048	9,505	11,805	11,269	(457)
DEER LODGE	9,995	10,356	12,518	15,652	(361)
FALLON	3,035	3,103	3,763	4,050	(68)
FERGUS	12,498	12,083	13,076	12,611	415
FLATHEAD	71,707	59,218	51,966	39,460	12,489
GALLATIN	61,111	50,463	42,865	32,505	10,648
GARFIELD	1,444	1,589	1,656	1,796	(145)
GLACIER	12,687	12,121	10,628	10,783	566
GOLDEN VALLEY	1,051	912	1,026	931	139
GRANITE	2,632	2,548	2,700	2,737	84
HILL	17,538	17,654	17,985	17,358	(116)
JEFFERSON	9,878	7,939	7,029	5,238	1,939
JUDITH BASIN	2,316	2,282	2,646	2,667	34
LAKE	25,341	21,041	19,056	14,445	4,300
LEWIS & CLARK	53,251	47,495	43,039	33,281	5,756
LIBERTY	2,391	2,295	2,329	2,359	96
LINCOLN	18,772	17,481	17,752	18,063	1,291
MCCONE	2,035	2,276	2,702	2,875	(241)
MADISON	6,899	5,989	5,448	5,014	910
MEAGHER	1,805	1,819	2,154	2,122	(14)
MINERAL	3,725	3,315	3,675	2,958	410
MISSOULA	88,818	78,687	76,016	58,263	10,131
MUSSELSHELL	4,605	4,106	4,428	3,734	499
PARK	15,910	14,484	12,869	11,197	1,426
PETROLEUM	518	519	655	675	(1)
PHILLIPS	4,904	5,163	5,367	5,386	(259)
PONDERA	6,431	6,433	6,731	6,611	(2)
POWDER RIVER	1,909	2,090	2,520	2,862	(181)
POWELL	7,072	6,620	6,958	6,660	452
PRAIRIE	1,335	1,383	1,836	1,752	(48)
RAVALLI	34,554	25,010	22,493	14,409	9,544
RICHLAND	10,191	10,716	12,243	9,837	(525)
ROOSEVELT	11,121	10,999	10,467	10,365	122
ROSEBUD	10,209	10,505	9,899	6,032	(296)
SANDERS	10,253	8,669	8,675	7,093	1,584
SHERIDAN	4,341	4,732	5,414	5,779	(391)
SILVER BOW	34,441	33,941	38,092	41,981	500
STILLWATER	7,835	6,536	5,598	4,632	1,299
SWEET GRASS	3,400	3,154	3,216	2,980	246
TETON	6,340	6,271	6,491	6,116	69
TOOLE	4,818	5,046	5,559	5,839	(228)
TREASURE	839	874	981	1,069	(35)
VALLEY	8,295	8,239	10,250	11,471	56
WHEATLAND	2,333	2,246	2,359	2,529	87
WIBAUX	1,106	1,191	1,476	1,465	(85)
YELLOWSTONE	125,771	113,419	108,035	87,367	12,352
YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK	39	52	66	64	(13)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Montana Income

Per Capita Personal Income (In Dollars)			Total Personal Income (In Thousands)		
	1996	1995	1994		
Montana	\$19,278	\$18,602	\$17,709	Montana	\$16,900,763 \$16,160,165 \$15,140,229
Beaverhead	17,442	17,453	16,320	Beaverhead	159,755 156,535 143,472
Big Horn	11,470	11,798	11,464	Big Horn	141,944 143,638 138,010
Blaine	12,993	12,956	12,747	Blaine	91,929 91,237 89,802
Broadwater	16,365	15,833	15,571	Broadwater	65,589 61,323 57,098
Carbon	17,631	16,801	16,211	Carbon	162,472 150,994 144,638
Carter	13,728	13,696	13,437	Carter	20,373 20,270 20,653
Cascade	21,051	20,120	18,803	Cascade	1,700,652 1,627,004 1,523,627
Chouteau	22,587	22,523	19,869	Chouteau	121,267 121,442 107,112
Custer	19,085	18,835	17,991	Custer	232,242 228,409 217,534
Daniels	22,669	22,002	19,292	Daniels	47,944 46,952 41,207
Dawson	18,286	17,818	16,745	Dawson	166,033 161,164 150,322
Deer Lodge	15,564	15,098	14,028	Deer Lodge	156,327 153,995 143,100
Fallon	16,493	15,384	15,122	Fallon	49,348 45,798 45,894
Fergus	17,628	16,482	16,023	Fergus	222,973 208,673 201,820
Flathead	19,972	19,158	18,453	Flathead	1,417,767 1,331,123 1,241,319
Gallatin	20,988	19,861	18,600	Gallatin	1,262,569 1,177,764 1,075,221
Garfield	13,213	13,113	13,278	Garfield	18,709 18,410 18,987
Glacier	13,593	13,076	12,893	Glacier	172,200 163,824 159,730
Golden Valley	12,455	13,503	11,984	Golden Valley	12,467 13,219 11,469
Granite	15,902	15,384	15,679	Granite	41,503 40,092 41,425
Hill	19,376	18,687	17,326	Hill	341,416 329,900 302,526
Jefferson	20,277	19,806	18,905	Jefferson	195,936 184,038 170,223
Judith Basin	16,532	17,404	16,678	Judith Basin	37,925 39,438 37,258
Lake	16,150	15,550	15,221	Lake	402,737 379,673 359,841
Lewis and Clark	21,390	20,592	19,573	Lewis and Clark	1,139,283 1,084,976 1,008,047
Liberty	21,037	21,233	19,533	Liberty	49,079 48,348 44,028
Lincoln	14,193	13,699	14,459	Lincoln	266,369 256,062 265,994
McCone	15,994	14,503	14,356	McCone	32,948 30,602 30,592
Madison	15,122	14,590	14,522	Madison	102,182 98,043 93,025
Meagher	16,548	16,127	15,766	Meagher	29,753 29,206 28,758
Mineral	12,986	13,039	11,938	Mineral	48,296 47,072 43,252
Missoula	21,126	20,110	19,035	Missoula	1,864,808 1,756,867 1,629,980
Musselshell	13,928	13,933	13,577	Musselshell	65,071 62,657 59,523
Park	17,613	17,091	16,328	Park	283,001 272,035 256,433
Petroleum	9,766	10,617	11,583	Petroleum	5,098 5,510 6,174
Phillips	14,539	14,506	15,233	Phillips	72,740 73,664 75,891
Pondera	19,457	19,435	17,245	Pondera	123,068 121,836 106,887
Powder River	14,114	14,404	13,739	Powder River	27,479 28,289 27,601
Powell	14,784	14,354	13,897	Powell	104,357 100,266 94,943
Prairie	16,888	15,378	15,468	Prairie	22,748 21,114 20,866
Ravalli	16,533	16,187	15,745	Ravalli	554,677 522,405 483,378
Richland	17,810	16,633	16,124	Richland	182,198 171,707 166,464
Roosevelt	14,380	13,578	13,279	Roosevelt	158,841 150,833 147,468
Rosebud	16,525	17,252	16,967	Rosebud	174,273 185,444 182,102
Sanders	14,088	13,726	13,293	Sanders	143,048 138,275 128,732
Sheridan	19,445	19,545	17,845	Sheridan	85,110 86,174 78,606
Silver Bow	19,548	19,136	17,761	Silver Bow	674,970 661,800 616,159
Stillwater	17,544	16,954	16,699	Stillwater	133,601 126,341 120,547
Sweet Grass	17,488	17,543	17,610	Sweet Grass	59,616 59,191 57,639
Teton	19,786	18,990	17,277	Teton	125,446 121,859 110,937
Toole	22,825	21,892	19,049	Toole	111,249 109,459 96,348
Treasure	17,193	16,976	16,840	Treasure	14,683 14,413 14,701
Valley	19,370	18,350	17,202	Valley	161,024 153,440 142,448
Wheatland	15,944	16,199	15,292	Wheatland	38,409 39,234 36,059
Wibaux	12,747	12,473	12,567	Wibaux	14,493 14,344 14,188
Yellowstone	22,235	21,482	20,468	Yellowstone	2,790,768 2,673,784 2,510,171

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

1997 ANNUAL AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT (Preliminary)*

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGRI FOREST	MINING	CONST	MANUF	T.C.U.	WHSL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	F.I.R.E.	SERVICE	GOV'T
STATEWIDE	354,538	4,390	5,366	17,789	24,111	17,908	18,250	80,274	16,108	100,414	69,745
BEAVERHEAD	3,351	289	131	147	92	97	124	649	213	738	866
BIG HORN	3,991	57	526	116	61	83	73	539	84	1,290	1,160
BLAINE	1,511	43	4	36	31	21	96	258	82	276	659
BROADWATER	1,172	30	-	70	323	24	48	198	32	171	203
CARBON	2,283	42	31	138	102	71	66	552	92	671	512
CARTER	260	7	-	0	8	12	-	27	17	53	129
CASCADE	31,606	331	39	1,471	1,289	1,306	1,815	8,310	2,092	9,803	5,143
CHOUTEAU	1,209	45	-	22	31	22	89	214	69	193	519
CUSTER	4,727	98	-	172	183	208	220	1,119	240	1,280	1,202
DANIELS	760	14	-	11	10	130	114	99	46	130	199
DAWSON	3,279	8	65	66	57	303	179	742	126	867	861
DEER LODGE	2,859	-	16	98	103	48	28	555	87	921	990
FALLON	1,122	-	160	45	19	134	59	186	44	194	274
FERGUS	3,989	48	22	165	279	141	205	800	146	1,135	1,041
FLATHEAD	28,811	324	77	1,568	4,202	1,102	851	7,115	1,238	8,246	4,081
GALLATIN	29,769	388	79	2,097	2,492	1,089	1,400	7,587	1,048	7,383	6,184
GARFIELD	279	13	-	-	-	11	-	57	-	37	128
GLACIER	4,200	26	168	53	48	146	72	670	144	1,703	1,167
GOLDEN VALLEY	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	85
GRANITE	722	5	23	22	126	10	18	148	-	81	270
HILL	5,951	65	48	194	88	250	278	1,493	243	1,936	1,351
JEFFERSON	2,187	32	493	106	115	46	45	278	38	198	831
JUDITH BASIN	389	37	-	11	-	-	18	56	20	27	207
LAKE	7,370	93	28	366	870	209	97	1,571	272	2,589	1,270
LEWIS & CLARK	27,249	267	51	1,169	1,016	962	764	4,924	1,758	7,926	8,404
LIBERTY	562	37	-	46	21	7	25	86	13	43	280
LINCOLN	5,163	75	17	165	1,021	152	62	1,023	145	1,041	1,457
MCCONE	527	4	-	20	-	81	59	81	22	94	159
MADISON	1,697	103	21	155	71	92	7	382	91	288	482
MEAGHER	547	60	-	17	16	7	-	103	-	174	143
MINERAL	1,074	-	-	15	142	31	-	337	14	210	320
MISSOULA	43,735	262	35	2,033	3,339	2,643	2,182	10,694	1,970	12,878	7,687
MUSSELSHELL	1,019	36	77	65	38	31	30	239	36	209	253
PARK	5,272	107	36	301	504	152	153	1,359	220	1,695	740
PETROLEUM	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	62
PHILLIPS	1,408	34	82	35	41	73	86	238	53	348	414
PONDERA	1,832	16	18	215	68	48	132	373	125	380	453
POWDER RIVER	465	6	15	2	4	24	8	104	16	42	240
POWELL	2,069	38	-	20	261	56	12	312	47	297	983
PRAIRIE	286	-	-	5	-	-	9	36	14	16	173
RAVALLI	8,273	209	-	499	1,050	355	314	1,860	401	1,931	1,648
RICHLAND	3,850	30	282	208	391	213	208	904	116	827	666
ROOSEVELT	3,261	44	23	26	101	72	78	543	143	1,215	1,012
ROSEBUD	3,787	36	485	34	122	534	13	459	109	1,248	741
SANDERS	2,542	97	-	112	369	122	47	413	79	586	683
SHERIDAN	1,325	9	50	31	32	52	61	338	57	348	343
SILVER BOW	14,671	70	518	943	556	1,314	545	3,601	473	4,392	2,254
STILLWATER	2,316	40	647	71	351	29	27	395	32	317	403
SWEET GRASS	980	51	-	96	74	11	34	290	26	105	288
TETON	1,573	67	-	31	35	214	181	250	89	237	463
TOOLE	1,803	19	117	51	31	240	114	319	78	206	622
TREASURE	190	29	-	4	-	16	13	32	-	10	79
VALLEY	2,663	32	27	88	76	92	141	625	161	720	698
WHEATLAND	695	73	-	2	95	10	-	148	23	150	186
WIBAUX	237	-	-	4	-	-	-	37	-	77	97
YELLOWSTONE	59,479	435	292	3,314	3,520	3,506	5,532	14,404	3,139	17,430	7,879
MULTI-COUNTY	11,948	58	495	1,008	178	1,238	1,466	2,094	205	5,014	76

- indicates disclosure suppression

SOURCE Covered employment (ES-202) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available October 1998

UI 1996 ANNUAL AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment
Insurance

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGRI FOREST	MINING	CONST	MANUF	T.C.U.	WHSL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	F.I.R.E.	SERVICE	GOV'T
STATEWIDE	349,730	4,306	5,419	17,151	23,871	17,531	18,056	79,928	15,862	98,046	69,418
BEAVERHEAD	3,337	311	-	134	89	96	140	657	184	712	892
BIG HORN	3,928	54	501	127	57	83	69	551	77	1,256	1,149
BLAINE	1,548	41	6	46	35	33	91	255	111	266	662
BROADWATER	1,012	36	54	65	229	23	37	201	31	132	201
CARBON	2,164	48	18	121	102	91	54	497	77	637	516
CARTER	275	6	-	5	11	12	-	33	16	55	131
CASCADE	31,618	311	-	1,419	1,211	1,290	1,910	8,454	2,056	9,780	5,143
CHOUTEAU	1,227	54	-	16	28	22	94	237	66	186	520
CUSTER	4,708	92	-	145	185	207	235	1,139	212	1,277	1,212
DANIELS	734	12	-	12	11	153	57	99	48	132	206
DAWSON	3,252	-	67	84	61	302	178	753	114	817	865
DEER LODGE	2,852	9	19	98	119	47	30	565	88	859	1,015
FALLON	1,049	-	110	38	18	128	57	178	42	188	277
FERGUS	4,045	52	24	230	256	147	203	812	154	1,144	1,015
FLATHEAD	28,385	318	73	1,558	4,151	1,084	817	7,044	1,285	7,962	4,085
GALLATIN	28,547	346	81	1,831	2,508	1,088	1,317	7,518	1,021	7,010	5,813
GARFIELD	294	11	-	-	-	10	-	64	-	43	132
GLACIER	4,211	30	185	149	55	127	77	664	146	1,570	1,200
GOLDEN VALLEY	129	43	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	14	85
GRANITE	719	5	27	9	111	10	-	168	-	81	269
HILL	6,093	60	46	200	111	247	270	1,549	262	1,928	1,414
JEFFERSON	2,268	44	588	104	117	46	42	268	41	194	818
JUDITH BASIN	383	33	-	7	-	5	18	48	20	29	212
LAKE	7,062	81	-	339	858	196	104	1,547	272	2,373	1,273
LEWIS & CLARK	27,068	265	85	1,123	1,005	953	776	4,894	1,684	7,900	8,375
LIBERTY	572	34	-	38	21	6	25	101	14	43	286
LINCOLN	5,189	90	25	176	1,003	155	58	1,077	145	1,024	1,432
MCCONE	510	5	-	17	-	73	56	78	22	79	173
MADISON	1,640	85	8	132	81	90	12	360	89	280	497
MEAGHER	545	65	-	17	15	7	-	91	23	182	140
MINERAL	1,043	3	-	12	155	25	-	319	14	203	308
MISSOULA	42,606	278	24	2,099	3,426	2,523	2,088	10,437	1,843	12,170	7,712
MUSSELSHELL	1,000	30	75	57	33	29	30	253	41	201	246
PARK	5,488	115	154	391	494	161	149	1,386	199	1,724	711
PETROLEUM	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	60
PHILLIPS	1,442	38	112	37	43	73	93	231	55	334	420
PONDERA	1,757	18	14	164	75	44	131	385	116	356	449
POWDER RIVER	472	4	16	1	7	21	12	91	15	49	251
POWELL	2,075	43	-	13	251	59	18	331	48	302	961
PRAIRIE	298	-	-	6	-	27	10	33	14	16	185
RAVALLI	7,915	176	-	451	1,036	366	275	1,820	375	1,818	1,592
RICHLAND	3,699	21	247	188	355	211	173	891	134	818	659
ROOSEVELT	3,268	24	31	38	97	79	91	557	135	1,188	1,024
ROSEBUD	3,874	38	464	41	147	590	12	445	103	1,197	831
SANDERS	2,445	107	-	106	376	130	46	368	71	534	682
SHERIDAN	1,323	7	38	28	30	53	79	338	60	336	348
SILVER BOW	13,576	62	565	393	483	1,290	533	3,463	473	4,111	2,198
STILLWATER	2,248	41	574	77	364	29	25	403	29	302	398
SWEET GRASS	960	46	-	103	80	14	40	267	24	104	277
TETON	1,526	55	-	28	32	198	170	245	87	247	459
TOOLE	1,783	24	116	25	57	246	110	307	83	194	615
TREASURE	181	33	-	4	-	14	-	31	-	9	73
VALLEY	2,738	33	21	115	75	86	152	651	155	739	708
WHEATLAND	718	76	-	2	126	13	-	132	21	148	190
WIBAUX	238	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	3	72	106
YELLOWSTONE	59,030	450	304	3,195	3,396	3,309	5,655	14,490	3,227	17,196	7,800
MULTI-COUNTY	12,545	35	478	1,303	227	1,175	1,353	2,074	186	5,495	120

- indicates disclosure suppression

SOURCE: Covered employment (ES-202) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.



Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics

MONTANA COUNTIES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

98 BM

COUNTY	1997 RANK	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
MONTANA		5.4%	5.3%	5.9%	5.1%	6.1%	6.9%
BEAVERHEAD	38	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%	5.4%	6.1%
BIG HORN	5	9.4%	10.0%	12.7%	12.5%	12.7%	14.8%
BLAINE	4	10.2%	9.8%	9.8%	7.1%	8.8%	8.0%
BROADWATER	40	3.9%	5.3%	5.6%	4.0%	4.4%	5.1%
CARBON	17	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%
CARTER	54	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.5%	2.6%	1.7%
CASCADE	24	5.3%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	6.3%	6.3%
CHOUTEAU	53	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%
CUSTER	32	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	3.7%	5.2%	5.4%
DANIELS	56	1.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%
DAWSON	48	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	2.7%	3.7%	4.0%
DEER LODGE	14	6.4%	7.3%	9.2%	7.6%	9.6%	11.1%
FALLON	47	3.3%	2.4%	3.4%	2.9%	4.1%	3.3%
FERGUS	16	5.9%	5.6%	6.2%	4.7%	5.7%	6.5%
FLATHEAD	10	7.4%	7.3%	8.1%	6.7%	7.3%	8.3%
GALLATIN	49	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%	4.6%	5.4%
GARFIELD	43	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%
GLACIER	1	13.8%	13.6%	14.7%	11.7%	11.6%	14.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	15	6.4%	6.0%	7.6%	6.1%	4.8%	8.8%
GRANITE	11	7.2%	5.4%	7.6%	5.9%	7.8%	8.3%
HILL	22	5.4%	4.8%	6.1%	5.3%	6.3%	6.6%
JEFFERSON	34	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%	3.6%	4.8%	5.4%
JUDITH BASIN	29	4.9%	4.1%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	4.8%
LAKE	12	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	6.8%	7.9%	9.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	28	4.9%	4.5%	5.2%	4.1%	5.1%	5.6%
LIBERTY	52	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
LINCOLN	2	12.1%	11.6%	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%	14.5%
MADISON	45	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.8%	4.9%
MCCONE	36	4.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.6%	3.3%	3.3%
MEAGHER	18	5.6%	4.9%	6.1%	5.2%	6.0%	5.3%
MINERAL	6	9.3%	9.0%	12.8%	9.8%	9.5%	10.7%
MISSOULA	31	4.7%	4.4%	5.2%	4.6%	5.8%	6.7%
MUSSELSHELL	9	7.8%	8.0%	8.6%	6.4%	6.1%	7.5%
PARK	26	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%	6.1%
PETROLEUM	30	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	5.9%	6.1%
PHILLIPS	13	6.9%	8.5%	6.2%	3.2%	3.9%	5.6%
PONDERA	39	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	3.4%	3.4%	4.9%
POWDER RIVER	55	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.9%
POWELL	21	5.5%	5.3%	7.9%	7.5%	9.1%	7.1%
PRAIRIE	20	5.5%	4.7%	4.6%	3.6%	4.1%	4.1%
RAVALLI	19	5.5%	5.3%	6.3%	5.8%	8.7%	9.3%
RICHLAND	25	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	7.2%	7.5%
ROOSEVELT	7	9.0%	10.0%	10.5%	9.2%	9.1%	12.3%
ROSEBUD	8	8.6%	11.7%	9.2%	7.0%	7.8%	8.4%
SANDERS	3	10.7%	12.5%	14.2%	11.3%	12.5%	13.2%
SHERIDAN	51	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.5%
SILVER BOW	27	5.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	6.9%	8.1%
STILLWATER	23	5.4%	4.5%	5.0%	4.3%	4.1%	6.5%
SWEET GRASS	44	3.7%	2.9%	3.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%
TETON	50	2.9%	3.3%	3.4%	2.7%	2.4%	3.3%
TOOLE	46	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
TREASURE	41	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.9%	6.2%
VALLEY	37	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%
WHEATLAND	35	4.4%	4.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%
WIBAUX	42	3.7%	3.9%	4.6%	5.4%	3.8%	5.7%
YELLOWSTONE	33	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%	5.6%

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1997

98 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN		UNEMPLOYMENT	
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
MONTANA	453,941	429,624	24,317	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	68,702	65,594	3,108	4.5%
CASCADE	37,866	35,866	2,000	5.3%
BEAVERHEAD	5,046	4,840	206	4.1%
BIG HORN	5,141	4,658	483	9.4%
BLAINE	2,843	2,552	291	10.2%
BROADWATER	2,064	1,983	81	3.9%
CARBON	4,620	4,352	268	5.8%
CARTER	915	895	20	2.2%
CHOUTEAU	2,686	2,623	63	2.3%
CUSTER	5,986	5,711	275	4.6%
DANIELS	1,268	1,246	22	1.7%
DAWSON	4,787	4,634	153	3.2%
DEER LODGE	3,780	3,538	242	6.4%
FALLON	1,675	1,620	55	3.3%
FERGUS	6,213	5,845	368	5.9%
FLATHEAD	37,623	34,849	2,774	7.4%
GALLATIN	39,360	38,197	1,163	3.0%
GARFIELD	899	866	33	3.7%
GLACIER	5,672	4,890	782	13.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	483	452	31	6.4%
GRANITE	1,147	1,064	83	7.2%
HILL	9,019	8,535	484	5.4%
JEFFERSON	4,891	4,673	218	4.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,080	1,027	53	4.9%
LAKE	10,966	10,193	773	7.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,383	26,984	1,399	4.9%
LIBERTY	1,060	1,033	27	2.5%
LINCOLN	7,261	6,386	875	12.1%
MCCONE	1,170	1,129	41	3.5%
MADISON	3,644	3,482	162	4.4%
MEAGHER	957	903	54	5.6%
MINERAL	1,683	1,527	156	9.3%
MISSOULA	50,202	47,864	2,338	4.7%
MUSSELSHELL	1,938	1,786	152	7.8%
PARK	10,461	9,929	532	5.1%
PETROLEUM	298	284	14	4.7%
PHILLIPS	2,379	2,216	163	6.9%
PONDERA	3,166	3,039	127	4.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,231	1,208	23	1.9%
POWELL	2,454	2,318	136	5.5%
PRAIRIE	657	621	36	5.5%
RAVALLI	16,174	15,280	894	5.5%
RICHLAND	5,507	5,220	287	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	4,009	3,649	360	9.0%
ROSEBUD	4,641	4,240	401	8.6%
SANDERS	4,085	3,649	436	10.7%
SHERIDAN	2,039	1,981	58	2.8%
SILVER BOW	17,447	16,574	873	5.0%
STILLWATER	4,060	3,839	221	5.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,716	1,652	64	3.7%
TETON	3,078	2,988	90	2.9%
TOOLE	2,793	2,699	94	3.4%
TREASURE	434	417	17	3.9%
VALLEY	4,366	4,188	178	4.1%
WHEATLAND	1,353	1,293	60	4.4%
WIBAUX	566	545	21	3.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,274	31,657	1,617	4.9%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	66,376	63,144	3,232	4.9%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1996

98 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	445,910	422,434	23,476	5.3%
YELLOWSTONE	67,464	64,476	2,988	4.4%
CASCADE	37,098	35,347	1,751	4.7%
BEAVERHEAD	4,982	4,779	203	4.1%
BIG HORN	5,061	4,556	505	10.0%
BLAINE	2,899	2,614	285	9.8%
BROADWATER	1,926	1,824	102	5.3%
CARBON	4,493	4,241	252	5.6%
CARTER	954	940	14	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,752	2,680	72	2.6%
CUSTER	5,991	5,713	278	4.6%
DANIELS	1,274	1,245	29	2.3%
DAWSON	4,756	4,606	150	3.2%
DEER LODGE	3,770	3,494	276	7.3%
FALLON	1,641	1,602	39	2.4%
FERGUS	6,146	5,801	345	5.6%
FLATHEAD	36,762	34,074	2,688	7.3%
GALLATIN	37,980	37,018	962	2.5%
GARFIELD	935	909	26	2.8%
GLACIER	5,655	4,888	767	13.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	502	472	30	6.0%
GRANITE	1,132	1,071	61	5.4%
HILL	9,017	8,587	430	4.8%
JEFFERSON	4,814	4,576	238	4.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,107	1,062	45	4.1%
LAKE	10,707	9,953	754	7.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,671	26,421	1,250	4.5%
LIBERTY	1,099	1,077	22	2.0%
LINCOLN	7,157	6,326	831	11.6%
MCCONE	1,199	1,158	41	3.4%
MADISON	3,613	3,467	146	4.0%
MEAGHER	962	915	47	4.9%
MINERAL	1,633	1,486	147	9.0%
MISSOULA	48,854	46,689	2,165	4.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,939	1,783	156	8.0%
PARK	10,434	9,938	496	4.8%
PETROLEUM	311	298	13	4.2%
PHILLIPS	2,460	2,251	209	8.5%
PONDERA	3,163	3,025	138	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,257	1,237	20	1.6%
POWELL	2,427	2,299	128	5.3%
PRAIRIE	676	644	32	4.7%
RAVALLI	15,739	14,905	834	5.3%
RICHLAND	5,413	5,110	303	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,044	3,638	406	10.0%
ROSEBUD	4,562	4,026	536	11.7%
SANDERS	4,069	3,562	507	12.5%
SHERIDAN	2,050	2,000	50	2.4%
SILVER BOW	16,991	16,006	985	5.8%
STILLWATER	3,952	3,774	178	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,705	1,656	49	2.9%
TETON	3,136	3,031	105	3.3%
TOOLE	2,815	2,709	106	3.8%
TREASURE	443	427	16	3.6%
VALLEY	4,390	4,200	190	4.3%
WHEATLAND	1,358	1,300	58	4.3%
WIBAUX	570	548	22	3.9%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,485	30,997	1,488	4.6%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	64,593	61,594	2,999	4.6%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1995

98 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN		UNEMPLOYMENT	
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
MONTANA	437,098	411,306	25,792	5.9%
YELLOWSTONE	66,830	63,611	3,219	4.8%
CASCADE	36,861	34,850	2,011	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,915	4,706	209	4.3%
BIG HORN	4,912	4,288	624	12.7%
BLAINE	2,829	2,553	276	9.8%
BROADWATER	1,868	1,763	105	5.6%
CARBON	4,254	3,997	257	6.0%
CARTER	877	861	16	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,628	2,538	90	3.4%
CUSTER	5,922	5,649	273	4.6%
DANIELS	1,206	1,172	34	2.8%
DAWSON	4,752	4,572	180	3.8%
DEER LODGE	3,888	3,532	356	9.2%
FALLON	1,531	1,479	52	3.4%
FERGUS	5,887	5,521	366	6.2%
FLATHEAD	35,837	32,919	2,918	8.1%
GALLATIN	36,091	35,121	970	2.7%
GARFIELD	882	853	29	3.3%
GLACIER	5,601	4,776	825	14.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	484	447	37	7.6%
GRANITE	1,097	1,014	83	7.6%
HILL	8,952	8,408	544	6.1%
JEFFERSON	4,619	4,403	216	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,055	1,007	48	4.5%
LAKE	10,295	9,469	826	8.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,536	26,112	1,424	5.2%
LIBERTY	1,096	1,068	28	2.6%
LINCOLN	7,398	6,296	1,102	14.9%
MCCONE	1,162	1,126	36	3.1%
MADISON	3,487	3,312	175	5.0%
MEAGHER	944	886	58	6.1%
MINERAL	1,692	1,476	216	12.8%
MISSOULA	47,980	45,498	2,482	5.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,933	1,766	167	8.6%
PARK	10,034	9,567	467	4.7%
PETROLEUM	299	286	13	4.3%
PHILLIPS	2,444	2,293	151	6.2%
PONDERA	3,006	2,874	132	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,147	1,120	27	2.4%
POWELL	2,357	2,170	187	7.9%
PRAIRIE	649	619	30	4.6%
RAVALLI	15,112	14,160	952	6.3%
RICHLAND	5,397	5,086	311	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,114	3,680	434	10.5%
ROSEBUD	4,698	4,265	433	9.2%
SANDERS	4,097	3,516	581	14.2%
SHERIDAN	2,068	2,007	61	2.9%
SILVER BOW	16,740	15,769	971	5.8%
STILLWATER	3,715	3,531	184	5.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,663	1,602	61	3.7%
TETON	2,995	2,893	102	3.4%
TOOLE	2,781	2,631	150	5.4%
TREASURE	427	412	15	3.5%
VALLEY	4,205	4,018	187	4.4%
WHEATLAND	1,288	1,222	66	5.1%
WIBAUX	564	538	26	4.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,155	30,515	1,640	5.1%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,092	59,658	3,434	5.4%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1994

97 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN		UNEMPLOYMENT	
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
MONTANA	439,502	417,225	22,277	5.1%
YELLOWSTONE	68,013	65,300	2,713	4.0%
CASCADE	36,946	35,127	1,819	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,762	4,586	176	3.7%
BIG HORN	5,225	4,572	653	12.5%
BLAINE	2,893	2,689	204	7.1%
BROADWATER	1,871	1,797	74	4.0%
CARBON	4,058	3,828	230	5.7%
CARTER	928	905	23	2.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,686	2,605	81	3.0%
CUSTER	6,274	6,041	233	3.7%
DANIELS	1,193	1,167	26	2.2%
DAWSON	5,019	4,882	137	2.7%
DEER LODGE	4,238	3,918	320	7.6%
FALLON	1,578	1,533	45	2.9%
FERGUS	5,966	5,684	282	4.7%
FLATHEAD	35,725	33,322	2,403	6.7%
GALLATIN	33,858	33,087	771	2.3%
GARFIELD	949	918	31	3.3%
GLACIER	5,648	4,988	660	11.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	509	478	31	6.1%
GRANITE	1,346	1,266	80	5.9%
HILL	8,954	8,480	474	5.3%
JEFFERSON	4,552	4,390	162	3.6%
JUDITH BASIN	1,106	1,063	43	3.9%
LAKE	10,355	9,647	708	6.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,520	26,385	1,135	4.1%
LIBERTY	1,046	1,019	27	2.6%
LINCOLN	8,418	7,165	1,253	14.9%
MCCONE	1,178	1,148	30	2.5%
MADISON	3,524	3,361	163	4.6%
MEAGHER	957	907	50	5.2%
MINERAL	1,711	1,543	168	9.8%
MISSOULA	47,612	45,419	2,193	4.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,893	1,772	121	6.4%
PARK	9,913	9,519	394	4.0%
PETROLEUM	315	303	12	3.8%
PHILLIPS	2,527	2,445	82	3.2%
PONDERA	3,101	2,996	105	3.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,220	1,196	24	2.0%
POWELL	2,582	2,389	193	7.5%
PRAIRIE	685	660	25	3.6%
RAVALLI	14,535	13,695	840	5.8%
RICHLAND	5,542	5,243	299	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	4,488	4,076	412	9.2%
ROSEBUD	4,896	4,554	342	7.0%
SANDERS	3,955	3,508	447	11.3%
SHERIDAN	2,207	2,171	36	1.6%
SILVER BOW	17,241	16,340	901	5.2%
STILLWATER	3,542	3,388	154	4.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,733	1,685	48	2.8%
TETON	2,945	2,866	79	2.7%
TOOLE	2,930	2,823	107	3.7%
TREASURE	481	467	14	2.9%
VALLEY	4,349	4,187	162	3.7%
WHEATLAND	1,209	1,159	50	4.1%
WIBAUX	595	563	32	5.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,072	30,775	1,297	4.0%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	62,147	59,114	3,033	4.9%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

Montana Labor Force Characteristics by County

1990 CENSUS EEO DATA COUNTY	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL MALE CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL FEMALE CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL WHITE CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL BLACK CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL AM INDIAN CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL ASIAN, PI CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL OTHER RACE CIV LABOR FORCE	TOTAL HISPANIC CIV LABOR FORCE
STATEWIDE:	376940	206528	170412	355631	615	17184	1893	1617	4580
BOS SDA:	316412	173625	142787	296616	605	16186	1577	1428	3901
CEP SDA:	60528	32903	27625	59015	10	998	316	189	679
Beaverhead	3965	2280	1685	3920	0	26	6	13	48
Big Horn	4569	2496	2073	2469	0	2038	13	49	145
Blaine	3014	1724	1290	2122	2	878	2	10	21
Broadwater	1521	881	640	1496	0	11	10	4	12
Carbon	3585	2054	1531	3551	0	26	0	8	22
Carter	837	476	361	829	0	6	0	2	4
Cascade	33834	17556	16278	32175	260	917	328	154	382
Chouteau	2458	1516	942	2346	16	76	17	3	15
Custer	5657	3034	2623	5541	0	24	0	92	121
Daniels	1050	596	454	1048	0	0	2	0	2
Dawson	4583	2619	1964	4536	0	38	0	9	26
Deer Lodge	3976	2182	1794	3880	0	89	7	0	24
Fallon	1455	870	585	1449	0	2	0	4	7
Fergus	5462	3110	2352	5363	0	72	16	11	37
Flathead	27750	15275	12475	27050	8	482	141	69	280
Gallatin	26541	14560	11981	25894	32	253	288	74	348
Garfield	817	507	310	815	0	2	0	0	2
Glacier	4982	2656	2326	2659	2	2312	9	0	38
Golden Valley	443	254	189	433	0	3	5	2	2
Granite	1072	629	443	1060	0	9	3	0	3
Hill	8152	4524	3628	7207	0	882	18	45	69
Jefferson	3818	2077	1741	3726	2	73	14	3	34
Judith Basin	1093	665	428	1084	0	7	2	0	6
Lake	9075	4968	4107	7346	6	1692	12	19	118
Lewis & Clark	24365	12582	11783	23650	0	486	167	62	227
Liberty	885	555	330	875	0	10	0	0	0
Lincoln	7749	4503	3246	7534	0	148	44	23	84
McCone	1102	683	419	1085	2	15	0	0	0
Madison	2921	1706	1215	2879	0	35	7	0	32
Meagher	897	520	377	883	0	8	2	4	17
Mineral	1507	847	660	1468	0	27	12	0	20
Missoula	40011	21511	18500	38743	92	758	284	134	432
Musselshell	1680	944	736	1669	0	2	4	5	17
Park	6835	3767	3068	6700	32	39	29	35	83
Petroleum	282	182	100	279	0	3	0	0	0
Phillips	2464	1407	1057	2311	1	147	0	5	11
Pondera	2894	1663	1231	2645	0	232	17	0	0
Powder River	1085	644	441	1064	0	11	2	8	16
Powell	2556	1505	1051	2476	0	75	0	5	26
Prairie	620	359	261	614	0	4	0	2	4
Ravalli	10763	6120	4643	10502	14	180	40	27	74
Richland	4947	2904	2043	4836	7	69	7	28	99
Roosevelt	4505	2447	2058	2637	2	1850	9	7	42
Rosebud	4847	2847	2000	3830	0	981	11	25	81
Sanders	3382	1976	1406	3123	0	230	17	12	34
Sheridan	1945	1115	830	1909	0	30	4	2	13
Silver Bow	15437	8541	6896	15045	8	186	100	98	256
Stillwater	3094	1738	1356	3027	0	46	9	12	36
Sweet Grass	1428	786	642	1418	0	8	2	0	0
Teton	2832	1666	1166	2792	0	40	0	0	16
Toole	2432	1383	1049	2392	7	27	6	0	4
Treasure	427	264	163	418	0	4	0	5	8
Valley	3899	2224	1675	3610	0	276	13	0	16
Wheatland	1020	598	422	1007	0	10	0	3	8
Wibaux	514	301	213	511	0	2	1	0	2
Yellowstone	57867	30718	27149	55661	138	1311	213	544	1156

SOURCE: 1990 Equal Employment Opportunity file compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, processed by the Montana Department of Commerce's Census and Economic Information Center, and reformatted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis.

Section VI

Glossary

Glossary of Terms & Data Sources

Benchmarking - A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment—while the sample is primarily used to measure the month to month changes in the level. Specific benchmarking information for both the LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics) and CES (Current Employment Statistics) programs is detailed each year in the first quarter issue of the *Employment and Labor Force Trends* publication published by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis.

Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) Program - The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program provides monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information, and is prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Current Employment Statistics program estimates jobs by place of work (**establishment data, or a count of jobs**), and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employers) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—referring to production worker earnings before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding taxes, bonds, and union dues. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours. Information on **women workers** is computed as a ratio of all employees, and is produced for informational purposes only by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis. Refer to the first quarter issue of *Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends* for a detailed "Reliability of CES Estimates" explanation.

Covered Employment (ES-202) Program - The employment report to the Montana Department of Labor and Industry under Montana's unemployment insurance laws. Normally this would be employers whose annual payroll equals or exceeds \$1,000 in a calendar year and who are subject to Montana's unemployment insurance laws. Included are agricultural employers if they paid \$20,000 or more in cash in a quarter, who are subject to Montana's UI laws; and domestic service employers if they paid \$1,000 or more in any quarter. Excluded are direct sellers of consumer products; individuals in employment of son, daughter or spouse; railroad employees, real estate or insurance salespeople paid solely by commission; student workers, inmate workers or patient workers; elected officials; clergy; and partners and sole proprietors.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program - Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program data is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and is the

official BLS-approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series estimates employment and unemployment by place of residence (**residence data, or a count of people**), and is not comparable to the place of work (establishment data, or a count of jobs) CES employment series. LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed. **Civilian labor force** data estimates the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces. **Employed** data estimates the number of people who work at least 1 hour for pay or profit, or as unpaid family workers, for 15 hours or more during a week. Employed data also includes those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work—including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off. **Unemployed** data estimates the number of people who did not work at all for an entire week; were both able and available to work; and (1) were looking for work, or (2) would have looked for work, except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week). The **unemployment rate** reflects the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

LFA - A Labor Force Area, as determined by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000, and the economically-integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MSA - A Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

Per Capita Personal Income - Annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1 of each year.

Personal Income - Income received by persons from all sources--private and government wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments—less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes, and is reported in current dollars, with no adjustment made for price changes.

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - To facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust national data series.

Montana Job Service Locations

ANACONDA

307 East Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(406-563-3444)

FLATHEAD

427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(406-758-6200)

HELENA

715 Front St.
Helena, MT 59601
(406-447-3200)

LAKE COUNTY JOB

SERVICE CENTER
417-B Main St.
P. O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(406-883-5261)

BILLINGS

2121-B Rosebud Dr.
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(406-228-9369)

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Lewistown, MT 59457
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Shelby, MT 59474
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Livingston, MT 59047
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Cut Bank, MT 59427
(406-873-2191)

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Hamilton, MT 59840
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P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
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Wolf Point, MT 59201
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